A Statement on

OUR BRANCH OF THE

COFFIN FAMILY

compiled for

his wife and son

by

Stephen Walter Coffin

1975

Lending Copy.

Stephen Coffin.

February 1977.

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and collateral lines, complementary to the Pedigree Chart, Filing Folders, The History of Livermore and the New England Map, compiled for

HIS WIFE AND SON

by

Stephen Walter Coffin

The years of our Lord
Nineteen hundred and seventy one to five

Note: Numerals on the text line denote generations of the male line in chronological order, those above the line are references.

THE COFFIN FAMILY

The name of Coffin has been known widely in the west country of England, particularly in Devonshire but also in Somerset and Cornwall, from early mediaeval times.[1] It has been spelt variously: as Coffin, Coffen, Coffyn, Coffyne, Coffinn, Coffing and Coffinge, as shown for example in Boyd's Devon, Somerset and Cornwall Marriage Index, and elsewhere.[2]

Burke's Colonial Gentry, Vol I, p 63,[3] states that "Sir Richard Coffin, Knight, accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy to England in the year 1066 and the manor of Alwington Co. Devon was assigned to him." In 1934 I was informed, after enquiry, by the Windsor Herald, College of Arms, that "the statement as to Sir Richard Coffin having accompanied William the Conqueror should be easily established or disproved."[4] I have not pursued the matter further, as it would be expensive.

Allen Coffin, in "The life of Tristram Coffin"[5] states that near Falaise in Normandy the birthplace of William the Conqueror, twenty two miles from Caen, stands the chateau of Courtiton, once the home of the Norman Coffins and held by them until 1796. He quotes as his authority Admiral Henry Coffin, nephew of Rear Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin; but whether or not this is correct I cannot say.

In the Worthies of Devon it is stated that the manor of Alwington (Devon) has been in the name of Coffin since the Norman conquest and that the author possesses "a boundary-deed made near the Conquest written in the Saxon tongue------which expresseth the bounds between the lands of Richard Coffin Lord of the manor of Alwington and Cockermouth and the Abott of Tavistock, in relation to the lands belonging to that abbey, in the near adjoining parish of Abblotsham."[6] (Finberg) ~~No details of source are given and the statement may not be trustworthy~~. The Worthies of Devon also states that "this family very early spread itself into several branches which flourished so well in divers places in this county that they left their name and adjunct to them, as Coombe-Coffin, now Combe-Pyne in the east part, Coffin's-Will in the south part and Coffin-Ingarly in the west part of the county."[6]

Ekwall's Dictionary of English Place-Names gives Alwington in Domesday Book as Alwinetona - "the tun of Aelfwynn (a woman)", a Saxon origin; and the English Place-Name Society's Devon Volume[7] gives for Portledge (also see later) "Porthlynche and Portelinche in 1420 and Portlydge in 1577" and states that "the hlinc or hill was probably named

from the cove below, which bore the Celtic name porth, common in Cornwall, a loan word from Latin."

The following are a few early examples of the name being found: 1189, William Coffin; 1192, Hugh Coffin 1380, William Coffin as witness to documents (Dartmouth);[8] 1501, Richard Coffin, appointed Comptroller of Customs, Exeter, Dartmouth, Plymouth and Fowey; 1269, Peter Coffin, a burgess of Totnes and member of the Merchant Guild.[9] The name is widely recorded through Devon and Cornwall in Marriage Indices and Parish Registers of Burials, Marriages and Baptisms.[10]

The Coffins were known at Alwington and Portledge in north Devon from 1254 (Ref. 30,) until, after the death of Richard Coffin in 1766; "Richard Coffin Esq. of Portledge died unmarried 9 Dec 1766, aged 84, and bequeathed his estates to nephews, Robert Bennett, and his elder brother, Richard Bennett, sons of his sister, Honour Bennett, with remainder to his grand nephew, John Pine Esq., of East Down, and heirs male. Eventually the estate went, at the death of Richard Bennett Coffin, according to the entail, to the Rev. John Pine, of East Down (son and heir of John Pine Esq. and grandson of Edward Pine Esq., of East Down by Dorothy his wife, daughter of Richard Coffin of Portledge). The Rev. John Pine was born in 1736, and assumed in 1797, by royal licence, the additional surname and arms of Coffin. He married on 3rd December 1765, Grace daughter of James Rowe Esq. of Alverdiscott, Devon, and had issue-----"[11] This is the origin of the present name Pine-Coffin.

I have found varying information as to the origin of the name Coffin. One source states that it is from the Old French "Chauf or cauf" - bald; another that "we owe our Coffins from carpenter," presumably because the village carpenter made the coffins. Neither of these authors give any sources and I am not greatly impressed by them.[12] A third suggestion relates to the name of the village Coffinswell in Devonshire, as follows: "Coffineswell, 1249. Originally OE Wiella 'the stream'. Willa was held in 1185 by Hugh Coffin (Buckland). Coffin is a nickname and family name identical with OFr 'basket, coffin'."[13] This would seem the most reliable.

Our own line commences in South Devon. An origin associated with Cornwall has been suggested but, as shown later, there is no proof for it.

Tristram Coffin 0 of Butlers Brixton, near Plymouth, is the first Coffin of whom I have a record[14] and the next is Nicholas Coffin 1 also of Butlers Brixton, this latter being shown in Burke as the first Coffin in the line there given.[15] Tristram 0 made his will on November 16 1601,

which was proved in Totnes in 1602, so he died in 1601 or 1602. More details about him will be given later. There seems to be no certain evidence that Tristram 0 was the father of Nicholas 1, although they both lived at Butlers. Tristram Coffin 0 left legacies to Joan Anne and John, children of Nicholas Coffin; to the children of Lionel Coffin (Richard and Joan); to Philip Coffin and his son Tristram; and he appointed Nicholas, son of Nicholas as executor. He makes no mention in his will of any son or daughter of his own.[16] If Nicholas, Lionel and Philip Coffin were his brothers, then the named legatees were his nephews and nieces. It seems surprising that no children of Tristram 0, or his presumed brothers (except Philip), are specifically shown as legatees and that this presumed nephew Nicholas (son of Nicholas) was left no legacy although made his executor. If, however, Nicholas, Lionel and Philip were his sons and the named legatees his grandsons, why were such sons not made legatees also? If this latter suggestion and query are sound, then the executor's father (seventh line above) could be Tristram 0's son (our Nicholas 1), who had children, Peter (our 2), Tristram, Nicholas, (executor), John, Anne, no Joan. (Burke's Colonial Gentry and Chart.)[16A] It may be then that the Nicholas with children as above is in fact one of Tristram 0's sons and therefore our Nicholas 1, first in our line, and that for some reason not clear none of his children, but only his grandchildren were legatees. One source suggests that Tristram 0 is the great-uncle (uncle) of Nicholas 1[17] and another that Tristram 0 is either the father or uncle of Nicholas 1. It is all rather puzzling and confused with no certain relationship between Tristram 0 and Nicholas 1 shown, so I have placed Tristram as 0 in our line. He would probably have been born near the middle of the sixteenth century.

I had at one time considered an alternative possibility for the parents of Nicholas 1 but this assumption has been found incorrect.[18]

Thus: in the church of St.Michael Penkevil near Truro, Cornwall, is a fine brass in the floor engraved as follows. "HERE LYETH THE BODY OF MARIE THE WIDDOW OF PETER COFFIN GENT & 4th DAUGHTER OF HUGH BOSCAWEN ESQ WHO DYED Ye 4th DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1622 AGED 71 YEARES."[19] This Marie or Mary would therefore have been born in 1551. I had wondered whether our Nicholas 1 might perhaps be the son of Peter Coffin Gent and Mary Boscawen and I tried to trace their children, but without success. The Rector of Tresillian, Truro, told me that Registers of St.Michael Penkevil Church are in Latin and not easily decipherable and that he had not been able to trace any record of Peter and Marie's children.[20] There might

nevertheless have been another association between the families of Coffin and Boscawen (which is the family name of Viscount Falmouth) because of the fact that Mary Boscawen had an elder sister Petronell who married a Peter Mayow (also shown elsewhere as Peter Maynowe). Mary and Petronell were both children of Hugh Boscawen of Tregothnan and of Philippa Carminow, from whom Viscount Falmouth and his family are descended. Hugh Boscawen was born in 1477 and died in 1559.[21] Peter Coffin and Peter Mayow (Maynowe) were evidently of some station as Collins Peerage of England (see reference 20) shows them both as Esq. In the sources quoted in reference 20 Marie Coffin is always shown as Mary. A Nicholas, a brother of Petronell and Mary (and therefore a Boscawen and not a Coffin) has been suggested, but wrongly, as the son of Peter Coffin and Mary Boscawen.[22] It is through this Nicholas, in fact, that the male line of the Boscawen (and therefore the Falmouth) family runs.

The interest of these family associations lies, however, in the fact that after Tristram Coffin 3 (see later) went to New England in 1642 he and others negotiated with a Thomas Mayhew for the purchase of Nantucket Island.[23] This Thomas Mayhew might possibly have been a descendant of Peter Mayow (Maynowe), husband of Petronell Boscawen and if so therefore a brother-in-law of Mary Boscawen, Peter Coffin's wife.[24] "The Coffin Family", edited by Louis Coffin, too readily assumes on p. 82 the possibility or probability of Nicholas Coffin being the son of Peter Coffin and Mary Boscawen (without any adequate evidence).

To try to settle the question, I enquired of Viscount Falmouth in August 1973. He wrote back saying that in his family records Peter Coffin and Mary Boscawen are shown as "sans issue".[25] Our Nicholas 1, therefore, could not be the son of Peter and Mary as they had no children, which settles the matter.

The Rev. Dennis Maddocks, Vicar of St. Mary's Church, Brixton, Devon, informed me in 1973, in answer to my enquiry to him as to whether he knew of a "Butler's" in his parish, that Butler's was a manor farm occupied by the Avent family in 1668 but he did not know when the Avents took over Butler's, also that Butler's was part of the manor of Vealeholme and that parts of the fields around are still identified as "Coffins Ground" on some maps; further that "there is still a Butlas farm in the parish which lies in the same part of the parish which belonged to the Avents of old."[26] He sent me a tracing from an 1815 map in connection with sales of parts of the manor of Vealeholme which showed Linhay,[26A] Higher Coffin's Field and Lower Coffin's Field comprising Coffin's

Ground.[27] In September 1974 I visited the area and the following is here inserted as a result of that visit.

The present farm, labelled on the gate as Butlas, is probably where the old Butler's was situated. The present building is of about 1800, I should think, and has earlier farm buildings to the north and west. On the south west corner there are two stone walls some ten feet or so high and forming a right angle, and Mr.Hannaford, the present tenant, informed me that these were believed to be the remains of the old house (Butlas). I looked at Vealeholme from the road, the present building not seeming very old, and saw Coffin's Ground. I visited Mr. Maddocks and while there saw a copy of "The Historical Account of the Parish of Brixton." In it is shown:

Ref 27 →

	Acres	Rods	Perches	
× Linhay[26A] "Linny".	0.	0.	6.	× Shelter shed beneath an open fronted hay loft.
Lower Coffin's Field	(8) 0.	1.	8.	
Upper Coffin's Field	6.	3.	24.	
	15.	0.	38.	

× See below

× (Acres, Rods & Perches) I now know what the units are, and, as 8.1.8. (not 0.1.8.), they add up correctly. The fields of Coffin's Ground are near Vealeholme to its east, and about 600 yards to the west of Butlas Farm. Until the eighteenth century land around Butlas was Open Field, see Map, Ref 28, and strips would have been shared. During this visit I went to the church of St. Michael Penkevil. Ref.27 (Manor Map) clarifies the above units.

As regards the name Butlas, Burkes Colonial Gentry shows the Coffins as living at Butlers. The present spelling is: on the farm gate, Butlas; 2½" Ordnance Survey, 1957, Butlas; 6" O.S., 1970, Butlass; 1" O.S., 1972, Butlas. I shall spell it Butlas. The English Place-Name Society gives for the name Butlass: "Plethameston in 1250; **Plethemiston juxta Plumpstone** in 1296; Pled(e)miston in 1300; Buttelers in 1504; and comments "Probably Pleghelm's farm though the change of g to th is difficult to account for. The later name is to be associated with the farm of Richard Butler who was living in the parish of Plympton Morris in 1525."[29] See ref. 30.

The evidence for the Coffins farming at Butlas is given in reference 14, showing Tristram Coffin of Butlers (our Tristram 0 of Butlers who made his will in 1601); Nicholas Coffin 1, who died in 1613, is shown in Burke also of Butlers; and his son Peter, who died in 1628, was presumably born there: but as Peter is shown in Burke only of Brixton he probably did not continue to live at Butlers. The possible relationship of Tristram 0 and Nicholas 1 has already been discussed.

Continuing the insertion of information obtained during my visit in September 1974, I have no evidence of any connection between the Coffins of Brixton in South Devon and the Coffins of Portledge in the north of the county, but during my visit I called on Col. Pine-Coffin of Portledge, who now lives near Bideford (Portledge now being a hotel, although still belonging to the Coffin family), and enquired if he had any information on this. Col. Pine-Coffin, who also cannot give any details about the connection of north and south, stated during my visit that he considers a suggestive link to be the fact that when Wilmot, the Chudleigh heiress (daughter of Sir Richard Chudleigh), married Richard Coffin of Portledge some time in 1527-1528 she brought with her, as dowry, land in Brixton and district (see Portledge Deed DD 39125, "Writ of Oustrelemayne", dated 1561)[30] in which the marriage is mentioned. The meaning of a Writ of oustrelemayne was given to me by the Devon Record Office as follows: A Writ of oustrelemayne was "A livery of land out of the King's hand. When it appeared that the King had no title to the land he had seized, a chancery judgment was given that the King's hand be moved." The original writ, which I saw, has Queen Elizabeth I's seal on it. This has been broken and only part of it remains.

John Coffin, the son of this marriage, born 1538, is known to have granted to Thomas Warde son of John Warde of Kyngeston, yeoman, all those messuages lands and tenements called Unwill, Muddicombe, Saynt Anne Chappell, langedon in Plympton Marye and Coffyns Land in Plympton Morris, etc.-----" (see Portledge Deed DD 39029, dated 1578), see reference 30. We thus see that in 1578 land in the parish of Plympton Morris (now spelt Maurice) was in Portledge hands, including Coffins Ground adjacent to Butlas (which is in the parish of Plympton Maurice). Thus, land in the south taken to Portledge in the north as Chudleigh dowry in 1527/28, was returned to the south in 1578, including Coffins Ground. Col. Pine-Coffin considers the return of this land to the south to be part of the connecting link, with which I agree: but we have no names of Coffins associated with the link. Col. Pine-Coffin told me that the Chudleigh family changed sides in the Civil War from King to Cromwell and that when General Halifax was rounding up in Devon ~~in 1642~~ the General made Chudleigh Manor his headquarters. Ref. 30 clarifies this paragraph.

Having no names of Coffins connecting north to south (although the details just given suggest a connection) our Coffin line cannot therefore be traced with any certainty earlier than Nicholas Coffin 1 of Butlers, Brixton, details of whom will now be given.

Nicholas Coffin 1 of Butlers Brixton must be presumed first in line of whom we have evidence and as Tristram 0 and Nicholas 1 were both of Butlers there would appear to be some family connection between them through a mutual home.

There is no record of the date of the birth of Nicholas Coffin 1 but it would presumably have been sometime in the second half of the sixteenth century. He made his will on September 12th 1613, which was proved on November 3rd of that year, so he died in 1613. He married Joan, whose surname is not known, and they had five children, the eldest being Peter, the second in our line. It is worth noting the naming: the first child, Peter; the second, Tristram; the third, Nicholas.[31]

Peter Coffin 2 of Brixton, Devon, was probably born about 1580[32] and he died in England in 1628. He married Joan, or Joanna, Thember[33] (also known as Thurber) about 1607. Joanna was born about 1584[34] and died in Nantucket or Boston in May 1661 at the age of 77, having left England with her son (see later) after her husband's death.[35] Peter and Joanna had six children, the second of whom was Tristram 3, the next in our line, whose mother went to New England with him (see later).

Tristram Coffin 3 was born in Brixton in 1609 and he married Dionis, daughter of Robert Stevens. She was born on March 4th 1609 and died in Nantucket sometime after November 1691.[36] Tristram and Dionis were married about 1629.[37]

Tristram left England in 1642 and went to New England with his wife, his widowed mother and his first three living children, the third of whom was James, from whom is descended Sir Isaac Coffin Bart, Rear Admiral of the White Squadron, an engraved portrait of whom hangs in the dining room at 72 Hampstead Way. Tristram Coffin's departure for New England was 22 years after the Pilgrim Fathers left England in the Mayflower. Whether he decided to go for personal reasons, as a Puritan, or because of politics concerning King Charles I and Parliament one cannot say; but as ~~at that time General Halifax was operating in Devon on Cromwell's behalf in the Civil War and~~ Tristram's elder brother John was killed in Plymouth Fort, it may be that he left England for political reasons.[37A]

"The Coffin Family" states that a descendant of Peter Clement says that the ships that arrived in New England in 1642, owned by Robert Clement, were the "Hector", "Griffin", "Job Clement" and "Margaret Clement" and that it is generally believed that the Coffin family sailed in the same ship as the owner, Robert Clement. If Robert Clement sailed in one of

these ships, Tristram and his family would presumably have done so also. I have no information on this, nor proof of its reliability.

When Tristram 3 left England with his family he also took with him his unmarried sisters Eunice and Mary.[38] Eunice married William Butler of New England and Mary married Alexander Adams. Tristram's third child Mary was born in New England and there married Nathaniel Starbuck, whose daughter Nancy is said to have been the first white child born in Nantucket.[39]

Having reached America, Tristram 3 settled at Salisbury, Massachusetts, removed to Haverhill and then to Newbury, Mass., in 1648, from which place he returned to Salisbury in 1654/5; in 1659 (then known as Tristram Coffin Senior) he and eight others, including Peter Coffin and Stephen Greenleaf, purchased from Thomas Mayhew nearly the whole of the Island of Nantucket (which was then inhabited by its indigenous Indian population, as was the rest of New England). He settled in Nantucket and died there on October 2nd 1681.[40] He was known as Governor Tristram, having been the first chief magistrate of Nantucket.[41] The Peter Coffin mentioned above was probably Tristram's eldest son, from whom were descended the Coffins of Barrington, Nova Scotia. Stephen Greenleaf was probably the brother of Edmund Greenleaf, whose daughter Judith married Tristram's son (Tristram Coffin Junior) who is our Tristram 4 (see later, and Chart). More details about Tristram Coffin's purchase of Nantucket can be found in Allen Coffin's "The Coffin Family - the life of Trystram Coffin", where much interesting documentary and other evidence is given about this really rather remarkable undertaking. Other records, after the family settled in Nantucket, are given, which show various aspects of life there at that time. This is among other booklets in America 7. (See also Postscript.)

Tristram Coffin 4, Tristram Senior's son mentioned above, was born, 1632, in England and at the age of ten went with his parents to Salisbury in New England, as already shown, eventually going to Newbury, Essex County, Massachusetts. There he married on March 2nd 1653 Judith daughter of Edmund Greenleaf and widow of Henry Somerby, who had died the preceding year on October 2nd 1652.[42] I have several copies of a photograph of his house in Newbury, Massachusetts, taken in June 1881, where it is stated that the house was built by Tristram Coffin Junr. Tree ring examination (dendrochronology) of one of the posts of the house (which is an accurate method of estimation) produced the date of 1654 for its building,[43] soon after Tristram Coffin's marriage in 1653 to Henry

Somerby's widow, which makes it certain that the house was built by Tristram after his marriage and not by his wife's first and recently deceased husband, as had been considered possible. The old part of the house is that shown on the left in the photograph, with the lower roof and massive chimney; and the original door can be seen with a porch. The higher roofed part on the right, with the centrally placed front door and porch, was built about 1730-1750. Full details about the house and its occupants can be found in Old-Time New England for July 1929.[44]

Tristram Coffin 4 was made a Freeman of Newbury, where he died on February 4th 1704. His widow Judith was born in 1625 and died on December 15th 1705.[45] There does not appear any record of the date of Judith's previous marriage to Henry Somerby. Tristram Coffin's fourth son was Stephen 5.

Stephen Coffin 5, son of Tristram 4, was born in Newbury, Mass., on August 18th 1664 and he married Sarah, daughter of John Atkinson and Sarah Myrick on October 8th 1685.[46] Stephen Coffin's wife Sarah was born on November 27th 1665 and died on January 20th 1724/25.[47] Stephen Coffin died on August 31st 1725 and his youngest child was Benjamin 6.[48] Stephen Coffin lived in Newbury all his life.

Benjamin Coffin 6 was born in Newbury on June 14th 1710. He married Miriam Woodman (also shown as Meriam) on October 28th 1731,[49] who was born on March 13th 1715 and was the daughter of Jonathan and Abigail Woodman. Miriam's mother, born Abigail Atkinson, was married to Jonathan Woodman in 1695/6[50] and may have been the sister of the Sarah Atkinson of Newbury, who married Stephen Coffin 5 in 1685. Miriam Woodman's mother was born in Newbury on November 3rd 1673 and died there on September 24th 1725, aged 52. Essex County Deeds around 1749 show a number of transactions in land by Benjamin 6 with "Abigail Woodman Singill Wooman and tailer all of Newbury." Abigail Woodman was possibly a sister of Benjamin's wife. Miriam Coffin (born Woodman) is shown in October 1749 as a beneficiary on the division of the realty of her father Jonathan Woodman, he having died intestate.[51]

It is here that the details given by Burke and Miss Holman (see reference 15 as to who she is) differ and a choice has to be made as to which is found to be correct: that is, whether this Benjamin 6 is in fact the father of Benjamin 7, shortly to be mentioned. Burke does not show Benjamin Coffin 6 and Miriam Woodman as having a son named Benjamin.[52] Miss Holman, however, gives a Benjamin as one of the sons of Benjamin 6 and Miriam Woodman, who is shown as his wife, with the same birth, marriage

and death dates for Benjamin 6 as are shown by Burke.[53] A note should be made here as to some seeming ambiguity as to the date of Benjamin 6's birth. Miss Holman in her chart attached to letter No.6, February 21 1935, gives the date of his birth as June 14 1710, The Coffin Family on page 138, edited by Louis Coffin, also gives it as June 14 1710, but Burke gives it as January 14 1710 which must obviously be a misprint for June (all other dates agreeing). So one can give his birth as June 14 1710. Miss Holman, The Coffin Family and Burke all agree on the dates of his marriage and his death. So it is obvious that Miss Holman, Burke and The Coffin Family are all referring to the same Benjamin 6 and Miriam Woodman, who had a son Benjamin 7.

My grandmother's notes (see later) give an entirely different list of names after Stephen 5, continuing with a Daniel as Stephen's son and showing no Benjamin; and as no references are given they can, I am sure, be safely ignored.[54] I have, however, a photostat copy of the will of Benjamin Coffin (this is No. 6) of Newbury in the County of Essex, shipwright, dated March 13th 1784 and proved on May 31st 1784, in which he bequeaths, among other things, the income of one half of his real estate and the whole of his household goods to his beloved wife Miriam during her life; and he further bequeaths after her death the same to his children in stated proportions. He names his children in the will commencing with his eldest son Benjamin.[55] It seems certain, then, that Benjamin 6 of Newbury, who made this will on March 13th 1784 and whose wife was Miriam, is the same Benjamin (son of Stephen 5) as shown by Burke (whose wife was Miriam) and who died on April 30th 1784, only one and a half months after this will was signed. It was proved on May 31st 1784. The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol 24, p. 312, shows Benjamin Coffin (born 1710, died 1784 - the dates agree with Burke), see reference 53 and following text, as having an eldest daughter named Miriam (named after his wife) and an eldest son named Benjamin, which Benjamin married firstly Mary Eliot and secondly Anne Kincaid (see later). This is our Benjamin 7.[56]

Benjamin 6 and his wife Miriam appear in a number of Essex County Land Records: thus, on October 21st 1793 (nine years after the death of Benjamin 6) Benjamin Coffin (that is Benjamin 7) and others, including the names of the brothers of Benjamin 7 as shown in his father's will "all heirs to the estate of Benjamin Coffin (6) late of Newbury, shipwright, who died testate", are shown as conveying for the sum of £24 to Moses Cheney of Newbury, joyner, a piece of land in Newburyport etc.-----"[57] Although shown in other Deeds Miriam is not shown in this one.

I am certain that the details given above, with sources, are sufficient to prove that Benjamin 6, shown in Burke as the husband of Miriam Woodman, is the father of the Benjamin Coffin (our Benjamin 7) who married firstly Mary Eliot and secondly Anne Kincaid,[58] although Burke differs as to the son Benjamin.

To revert now to Benjamin 6. In 1764 part of the old town of Newbury was set off to form the new town of Newburyport; the latter town became the larger and in about 1780-1800 was a wealthy shipping port.[59] Benjamin 6 was a shipwright of Newbury and was evidently a man of substance and position. In his will, dated March 13 1784 (see photostat copy) he gives the whole of his household goods and the income from half of his real estate to his wife, Miriam; and his dwelling house, fields, tillage and pasture lands (the land most accurately defined), Shipbuilding Yard and various sums of money to his children and granddaughter, Mary Coffin, the separate bequests being carefully specified. The money bequests are prudently spread over five years. He must have been wealthy, owning a lot of land. Miss Holman gives a list of his children, with details of dates of births, marriages and deaths etc.[61]

Benjamin 6 served in the French (or Colonial) War of 1754-1763 (also known as the French and Indian War) in the 5th Co. of Militia of Newbury (aged 47) as also did his son Benjamin 7 (then aged 21).[62] Various transactions during his life are shown in Essex County Deeds; in one, dated May 9 1763, in which he sells to Samuel Plumer, cordwainer, 12 rods of land in Newbury he appears in the acknowledgment as "Mr." - a mark of respect in those times.[63] He had several sons, as shown in his will: Benjamin (the eldest), Jonathan, Stephen, Amos, Jacob and Moses; and his eldest son Benjamin carries on our line. Among his daughters were Abigail and Miriam,[64] names which appear again in later generations. He died on April 30th 1784.[65]

Benjamin 7, third child of Benjamin 6, was born in Newbury on September 6th 1736.[66] He was sometimes known in documents as Benjamin 3rd (I do not know why); and the eldest son of Benjamin 7 was known as Benjamin Junior;[67] this Benjamin is not in our line.

Benjamin 7 served in 1757 in the French and Indian War of 1754-1763 (as already stated). He is shown as serving (as a shipwright by trade) as a private at Headquarters, at Fort Edward in July 1756 (aged 21); later in October of that year at Fort William Henry and in February 1757 he saw active service on the Expedition against Crown Point, in the Company commanded by Capt. Jonathan Pearson (Col. Plaisted's Regt.). He

is also shown as serving in the Revolutionary War in September 1777 (then aged 41) as a private in Daniel Scott's (Pownalborough) Co., Col. Joshua North's Regt. "defending and retaking a mastship loading in Sheepscut River."[68]

Benjamin 7 married twice: first to Mary, daughter of Skipper and Mary Eliot and had by her two children, Paul and Mary. Hir first wife died in about 1762. In 1763 (intention of marriage dated March 10th 1763) he married Anne Kincaid in Pownalborough, Maine.[69] He is shown in the census of Pownalborough as living there in 1766 in a two roomed framed house and he would have moved there between 1762 and 1763 after his first wife's death, before he married again in 1763. Pownalborough is in Maine, some 160 miles north up the coast. This is the first move of the family into Maine.[70]

In a quit claim (see later regarding quit claims) dated December 18th 1809, relating to land in Newburyport he is shown as a husbandman.[71] In a document dated July 1756 relating to his service in the French and Indian War he is shown as a shipwright, (see earlier). He therefore changed his occupation between 1760 and 1809.

Benjamin 7's second wife, Anne Kincaid, brought into the family its first Scottish blood. Her parents were undoubtedly Napthali Kincaid and Christian Rand (see later) and her grandfather was therefore David Kincaid, a Scot who emigrated from Campsie in Stirlingshire, Scotland, and came to Boston in December 1684, at first being shown as "entertained by Widow Neale to draw beer" (in the Report of the Commissioners of Boston.)

David Kincaid, Anne Kincaid's grandfather, is said to have come from Campsie, as shown above. In the summer of 1973, Tobes and I visited the area and found that the village of Campsie was a cluster of small cottages at the foot of Campsie Glen. The village of Kincaidfield, mentioned by Miss Holman, does not now exist. The half inch Bartholomews map of 1946 however shows a Kincaid House, about three miles south east of Campsie; and about a quarter of a mile north of Kincaid House is a village called Milton at Campsie. Kincaid House no longer exists as such; on its site is now the Kincaid House Hotel. Mum and I visited Lady Stirling at Glorat House, about a mile north west of Milton at Campsie and Miss Stirling showed me a book - "The Parish of Campsie" - which stated that the Kincaids were known in that part in 1238 and obtained their land in 1280. Parochial records showed squabbles between the Lennoxes, Stirlings and Kincaids and in June 1581 the

Stirlings attacked the Kincaids and Malcolm Kincaid was slain. Following this, Kincaid Tower (shown as Kincaid on an old map which I saw) was built and it was on this site that the earliest Kincaid House was built in 1690 in place of the Tower. The next building on the site took place about 1760 and the later House in 1812. So Kincaid Tower and not Kincaid House was standing when David Kincaid was living in the neighbourhood; there is no record to show whereabouts he lived.

After David Kincaid's arrival in New England another Scot, Thomas Dewar, became surety to the town of Boston for "David Kincaid and his family"; later David settled in Durham (Oyster River), New Hampshire. The place where he lived, near Woodman's Garrison at Oyster River is still known as Kinket's Field. In a deed dated 1723 conveying forty acres from David's widow to Robert Thompson, a place in the land conveyed is called Camsoe. There is a record in 1708 that he was assaulted by Indians at his house, but escaped.[72]

David Kincaid married Anne, widow of Stephen Jenkins, and had a son Napthali whose daughter was the Anne Kincaid who married Benjamin 7; David Kincaid died in 1722/23. Estimating on the basis of the known date of the marriage of his son Napthali, David Kincaid was probably born about 1664 and married about 1695. His wife outlived him, as she is shown to have married a third time to Thomas Potts, sometime after 1722/23.[73]

David Kincaid's son, Napthali, married Christian Rand (possibly the daughter of John Rand and Remembrance Ault) on December 6th or 7th 1717, presumably in Durham. He is shown on November 20th 1740 as living in Sheepscot (adjacent to Pownalborough - later renamed Wiscasset in 1802)[74] and in April 1757 is named in a list of the "Company of Militia within the District of Whiscasite."[75] He died sometime before 1749, as "widow Christian Kincaid of Sheepscot" is shown on September 15 1749 as selling her rights in dower land in Durham.[76] Napthali Kincaid was probably Anne Kincaid's father (see above): in Quit Claim b Anne Kincaid (by that time Anne Coffin) is shown as conveying land (in her own right) which formerly belonged to Napthali Kincaid Senior, late of Pownalborough - presumably land inherited from her father Napthali Kincaid.[77] A Quit Claim is a document conveying the right and title in land and real estate to another person for an agreed consideration - this word is used in the document.

Sheepscot (sometimes shown as Sheepscut), Pemaquid and

Damariscotta were very early settlements near the present Wiscasset (Sheepscot seems actually to have been part of Wiscasset - see wording of Quit Claims c and d, later), and in the very earliest times of settlement of the district, before the Kincaids lived there, the district was several times entirely destroyed by Indians but the settlers always returned.[78]

Benjamin 7's second wife Anne Kincaid was presumably born about 1740.[79] Benjamin 7 (sometimes known as Benjamin 3rd) and Anne had seven children, the eldest being Benjamin Junior (as shown earlier) who married Rachel Jackson and whose eldest son was named Napthali,[80] but neither Benjamin Junior nor his son Napthali are in our line. Benjamin 6 and Anne's third child by his second marriage was the Miriam who married Samuel Jackson in 1790[81] (see later) and Benjamin and Anne's seventh and youngest was our Naphtali (this is later to be proved), who was born in Pownalborough on April 16th 1776. The name Pownalborough was changed to Wiscasset in 1802.[82]

In this Statement there are several people named Napthali and so far the name has been thus spelt, as it always is in Miss Holman's notes. When the Naphtali in our own line is mentioned the name will always be spelt Naphtali (unless a reference, spelling it differently, is being quoted) for that is the spelling of his name as shown in the Record of the birth of our Naphtali's son, Charles Reuel Coffin. It is also the Biblical spelling (see ref. 114). Variations in the spelling of names, common at that time, will be discussed later.

Benjamin 7 died on November 1st 1818, probably in Wiscasset,[83] and his wife Anne sometime before 1811 as she is not named in a Quit Claim c dated March 1811, but in the earlier ones her name had been shown.[84]

These notes on Benjamin Six and Seven have been based on Miss Holman's "Benjamin Coffin and Coffin Notes."[85] She gives, with a query, our Naphtali Coffin (who is definitely known to be the father of my grandfather, Charles Reuel Coffin[86]) as the youngest son of Benjamin 7[87]; but as my grandmother's notes nowhere state Naphtali's parentage[88] the details and proof of this must be sought elsewhere and must rest on definite evidence, now set forth.

Firstly, the dates of birth of Benjamin 7's children, as given by Miss Holman run in a reasonable chronological order: 1st child, Benjamin Junior, born 1764; 2nd, 1766; 3rd, Miriam, about 1768; 4th, about 1770; 5th, about 1772; 6th, "a daughter" - which is believed to be

Nancy and will later be so proved; 7th, ?Napthali, (this has to be confirmed) born April 16th 1776, died October 4th 1870[89] etc. We know[90] that our Naphtali's dates of birth and death, and other details, were as are given above by Miss Holman. She spells the name Napthali, my grandmother (nearly always) as Naphtali.

Secondly, Napthali or Naphtali was not a very common name in those parts and I know of only six: one was living in Bethel about 1800[91] at the same time as ours lived at Livermore (see later). Our Naphtali served in the company raised at Livermore and the other in the company raised at Albany and Bethel when the New England coast was threatened in the fall (autumn) of 1814, when the English would not recognise American neutral trading rights and blockaded the New England coast.[92] The third Napthali was David Kincaid's son who married Christian Rand (see earlier) and their daughter was the Anne Kincaid who married Benjamin 7[93] (see also reference 110, later). The fourth was the son of Benjamin Junior (our Naphtali's eldest brother) and his wife Rachel Jackson.[94] The fifth was the Napthali Munsey who married Christian Kincaid (probably the sister of Anne Kincaid) in 1773.[95] I have no documentary evidence, but I think it almost certain that Napthali Munsey and Christian Kincaid were the parents of the Samuel Munsey (see comments later on Quit Claim c) who in 1801 married Nancy Wyman (born a Coffin) and whose son, Stephen Coffin Munsey, was my grandmother's father. For further details see Quit Claim c discussed later - see references 107-110. The sixth Napthali was born in 1769, the son of Daniel Coffin and Mehitabel Harmon. This Daniel's parents were Daniel Coffin and Lydia Moulton and his grandparents were Stephen Coffin and Sarah Atkinson who were also parents of our Benjamin 6 (born January 14th 1710). This Napthali could not have been our own, because he was born in 1769 (ours in 1776) and he married Abigail Scribner (ours Abigail Kincaid). He died in May 1837 (ours in October 1870).[96] Reference to the Chart and my grandmother's notes, as shown in reference 96, should make this clear.

It has already been noticed that so far the name has been spelt variously as Napthali and Naphtali. Information on the correct spelling will be given later. It was with the relationships of the Daniels given above that Grandma went wrong in her genealogical notes.

Thirdly, in proving our Naphtali's parentage, the fact that the name Napthali occurs in Benjamin 7's family (his grandson Napthali through Benjamin Junior and Rachel Jackson) and also in the family of his wife Anne Kincaid (her father, Napthali Kincaid) is suggestive.

Finally, a comparison with Miss Holman's notes and those of my grandmother show many identical statements, and this is the confirmatory evidence.

Among Benjamin 7's and Anne Kincaid's children Miss Holman gives as their third child: a, Miriam born about 1768, married to Samuel Jackson; my grandmother's notes on her page 10 give under Naphtali's brothers and sisters "Miriam married Mr. Jackson". b, Miss Holman gives as their sixth child "a daughter" born about 1774, married - Munsey"; in my grandmother's notes on her p. 10 among Naphtali's brothers and sisters she gives "Nancy married Mr. Munsey": that makes Miss Holman's "a daughter", "Nancy". c, Miss Holman gives as seventh child "?Napthali born 16th April 1776, Pownalborough, died October 4th 1870, Livermore, married March 13th 1800 at Pownalborough, Abigail Kincaid born there April 13th 1783, died December 9th 1853 Lewiston"; my grandmother's notes agree with all the details given above for Naphtali and Abigail Kincaid. d, Miss Holman states that Naphtali "had a sister who married a Munsey and had a son, Stephen Coffin Munsey, born in Wiscasset in 1804", and that "Napthali removed to Livermore in the Summer of 1799, where he owned a farm near the fish meadow where Capt. Hezekiah Atwood (who married Napthali's daughter, Nancy) lived for many years"; my grandmother's notes on her p.10 give Naphtali's sister Nancy as marrying a Mr. Munsey (agrees with Miss Holman, above) and on HLC1 (her p. 2) she states that her father was Stephen Coffin Munsey, born August 2nd 1804, and on her p. 25 that "Stephen Coffin Munsey's mother was a sister of Naphtali Coffin" (that is Nancy) and that Stephen Coffin Munsey was born on August 2nd 1804. All these statements agree with Miss Holman. Finally, the History of Livermore shows, on p. 40, Naphtali Coffin with the same fish meadow details and list of children. In the Pownalborough intentions of marriage records, are given: 10th March 1763, Benjamin Coffin and Anna Kincard; 5th June 1790, Samuel Jackson and Mariam Coffin; 18th February 1800, Napthala Coffin and Abigail Kincaird; 18th October 1801, Samuel Munsey and Mrs. Fancy Wyman. Miss Holman assumes the Fancy Wyman entry to be a miscopying of Nancy Wyman, Fancy being a name wholly alien to the kind of name given at that time and suggests that Mr. Wyman having died, Nancy Wyman as a young widow then married Mr. Munsey, this Nancy having been born a Coffin and an elder sister of Naphtali Coffin (see Chart).[97,98] Miss Holman quotes Mrs. Burleigh of Dorchester, Massachusetts as giving the marriage publishment as October 18th 1801 of Samuel Munsey and Nancy

Wyman with the same date as the Fancy Wyman date shown above[99] and appears to reject the name Fancy. My grandmother always uses the name Wiscasset and never Pownalborough. In her time the town was called Wiscasset and she was probably not aware of its having ever been called Pownalborough.

This is where we begin to get agreement between Miss Holman's notes and those of my grandmother which finally show that Benjamin Coffin 7 and Abigail Kincaid were the parents of Naphtali Coffin.[100]

As we have seen, my grandmother states "Stephen Coffin Munsey's mother was a sister of Naphtali Coffin";[101] that is to say that Stephen Coffin Munsey was Benjamin 7's grandson through Nancy his mother (Benjamin 7's daughter); and as we know that Stephen Coffin Munsey was my grandmother's father,[102] Benjamin 7 was therefore my grandmother's grandfather, through Nancy (Coffin) Wyman and Samuel Munsey. Miss Holman also confirms the identity of Nancy when she says that Napthali "had a sister who married a Munsey and who had a son, Stephen Coffin Munsey, born in Wiscasset in 1804."[103] The Chart will make this clear and show why Stephen Coffin Munsey had Coffin as his second name.

Personally, I consider the evidence proving Benjamin 7 and Anne Kincaid Coffin Naphtali's parents to be strongest in respect of Miss Holman's list of Benjamin and Anne's children where agreement between Miss Holman and my grandmother is shown thus: as regards their third child Miss Holman states "Miriam born about 1768 married Samuel Jackson"- my grandmother gives "Miriam married Mr. Jackson"; as regards their sixth child Miss Holman gives "a daughter born about 1774 married - Munsey," and my grandmother gives "Nancy married Mr. Munsey" which places "the daughter" as Nancy; as regards their seventh child Miss Holman gives a "? Napthali," followed by dates of birth, marriage and death which agree exactly with my grandmother; and then comes Miss Holman's statement that Napthali "had a sister who married a Munsey and who had a son, Stephen Coffin Munsey", which agrees exactly with my grandmother's Notes where she states "Stephen Coffin Munsey's mother was a sister of Naphtali Coffin." Further, Miss Holman in her list of Benjamin and Anne's children gives many details in respect of Naphtali which agree exactly with my grandmother's Notes and the History of Livermore.

These details are given in the text between a little after reference 96 and now. The agreements quoted above seem adequate proof

of Naphtali's parentage and the following Quit Claim evidence stands as confirmatory evidence gleaned from an entirely different source.

I realise that my statement of evidence just given repeats what is already in the text, but it seems worth giving, as it places all the evidence clearly in one sequence.

It is of interest to see further confirmation in the entries in the Lincoln County Register of Deeds which I have. A Quit Claim was a document conveying the rights and title in land and real estate to another person for an agreed consideration (sum of money).[104]

Quit Claims here follow:

a. January 21st 1803, Book 53, Page 46:

"Benjamin Coffin of Wiscasset, Yeoman (this is Benjamin 7) and Ann Coffin, his wife in her right and Elizabeth Pressey of Wiscasset aforesaid widow" (probably a sister of Ann Kincaid Coffin)[105] convey their right to "lands situated in said Wiscasset etc., etc." Witnessed by Samuel Adams and Nancy Munsey (Naphtali's sister and Benjamin 8's daughter - see reference 99).

b. January 22nd 1803, Book 53, Page 48:

"Benjamin Coffin of Wiscasset, Yeoman, and Ann Coffin in her right and Elizabeth Pressey of Wiscasset aforesaid, widow" convey their right to "all the real estate which formerly belonged to Napthali Kincaid Senior late of Pownalborough, etc., etc." and "the lot on which Benjamin Coffin now lives, etc., etc., the lot on which Benjamin Coffin Jnr. (Benjamin 7's son) lives ..... running to Sheepscut River, the lot on which Samuel Jackson (husband of Miriam Coffin)[106] now lives ..... the said Napthali Kincaid having deceased about the year 1744." As it was "in Ann's own right" the land was her own, presumably inherited from her father, Napthali Kincaid. (Ann is spelt without an e in these documents though with an e elsewhere.) The Deed is witnessed by Stephen Coffin (probably Benjamin 7's younger brother) and Nancy Munsey, see references 98 to 103).

c. March - 1811 and acknowledged March 26th 1811, Book 72, Ref.160:

"Benjamin Coffin (now aged 75) of Wiscasset, yeoman (this is Benjamin 7) conveys to Stephen Coffin of Wiscasset, aforesaid, yeoman, (probably Benjamin's younger brother as seen above) a certain tract of land lying in Wiscasset.....beginning at Sheepscut River.....the land of the heirs of Napthali Munsey on which the said Munsey formerly lived." Witnessed by Sam'l Parker. It will be noticed that Anne Coffin's (born

See Notes on Quit Claims: Holman 2, letter 11. (Claims within this letter.)

Kincaid) name is not shown, she presumably having died between 1803 (the date of Quit Claim b) and 1811. She would probably be an heir of Napthali Munsey, having been born a Kincaid and Napthali Munsey having married her sister Christian Kincaid,[107] so she would presumably have left Napthali Munsey's land to her husband Benjamin 7. If Anne had died before Napthali, the land might have gone directly to Benjamin as he and Napthali were brothers-in-law and Samuel Munsey and Nancy (Coffin) Wyman husband and wife.[108]

It is here that one should record the reasons for believing with all reasonable certainty that Samuel Munsey was the son of Napthali Munsey and Christian Kincaid. Documentary evidence is lacking, but Quit Claim c shows Benjamin 7 as owning land belonging to "the heirs of Napthali Munsey" and this land would presumably have come to him from "the heirs" through mutual relatives. We know that his daughter Nancy married Samuel Munsey and as they are the only mutual relatives known it would seem safe to believe Samuel Munsey to be the heir (son) of Napthali Munsey and for some reason unknown to us to have passed the land to his wife's father Benjamin. An examination of the Chart should make this clear.

d. November 2nd 1818, Book 10, Page 172:

"Benjamin Coffin of Wiscasset yeoman" conveys to "Stephen Coffin of Wiscasset, yeoman ..... land situated in Wiscasset ..... beginning at a stake or stones on Sheepscut River a little above Sheepscut Narrows; from thence running West Southwest half West.....etc." There is a note: "I certify the within Deed was intended to convey the right of passing and repassing from the said premises to the County road according to the original Deed from Samuel Kincaid to the said Benjamin Coffin, and was omitted by mistake."

"Attest, Aaron Young. Witnessed by Aaron Young." This Quit Claim is dated November 2nd 1818, one day after the death of Benjamin 7, so he cannot be the Benjamin in this Deed. Probably it was his son Benjamin Junr. As Samuel Kincaid, son of Napthali Kincaid is shown in Pownalborough in 1766 and Benjamin Junr. was born in 1764, the Samuel referred to was probably Samuel Kincaid Junr, Samuel Kincaid's son. The Stephen Coffin would probably be Benjamin 8's brother, as in Quit Claim c.[109] It is interesting to note, in this Quit Claim, that compass readings are used when describing the bounds of the land, which would be a natural procedure in a community situated on the coast where there would be many who were seamen or descended from seamen. Miss Holman

suggests in her letter dated March 11th 1935 that this Samuel Kincaid is possibly a brother of Anne Kincaid, wife of Benjamin 7.

Quit Claim b shows Anne Kincaid Coffin (Benjamin 7's wife) as an heir "in her own right" of Napthali Kincaid, who can therefore be presumed her father, and Quit Claim c shows Napthali Munsey's land reverting to the Coffins; and as Christian Kincaid was Napthali Munsey's wife it would seem certain from these family transactions that not only was Samuel Munsey Napthali Munsey's son, but that Anne and Christian Kincaid were sisters as shown in the Chart.

Miss Holman writes:[110] "Anne Kincaid was indeed the daughter of Napthali Kincaid of Durham and Sheepscot, Maine, who died intestate in 1744 and I certainly now place our Napthali, born 1776 in Wiscasset, as her son; everything dovetails and I think you may rest content. I personally am satisfied. Note Nancy Munsey appearing as witness; also Stephen Coffin was probably another son of Benjamin's. Elizabeth Pressey, widow, was probably a sister of Ann Kincaid Coffin. The Deed dated November 2nd 1818 (d) probably refers to Benjamin Junr." Also: "I made notes on the deeds in Salem (Essex Co. Mass.) that apply to Benjamin Coffin of Newbury, father of that Benjy who married Anne, daughter of Napthali Kincaid, as his second wife. From these deed notes you may readily see that the wife of said Benjamin (6) was indeed Miriam Woodman, born in Newbury 13th March 1715, daughter of Jonathan Woodman, as I had surmised."

At reference 110, Miss Holman places our Naphtali as the son of Anne Kincaid, daughter of Napthali Kincaid, so that means that our Naphtali was the son of Benjamin 7 who was Anne Kincaid's husband. This gives us the direct line from Benjamin 6, husband of Miriam, to Benjamin 7 and Anne Kincaid and thence to our Naphtali 8.

The above statements from Miss Holman, a professional genealogist, based on the evidence already given and on the association of the Coffin, Munsey and Kincaid names are sufficient for us to be able to state with certainty that our Naphtali was Benjamin 7's son. I myself would consider the evidence produced in this Statement as clear enough proof without Miss Holman's assurance.

In the Pownalborough and Wiscasset Census of 1800, 1810 and 1820 the names Coffin, Kincaid and Munsey are very frequently shown in what would seem to have been a very close-knit community; in the Pownalborough Census for 1790 only Coffins, Kincaids and Munseys are shown as

heads of families.[111] This close association is exemplified more recently in our family, for my grandmother was born a Munsey and her father was descended from both Munseys and Coffins. My grandfather's father Naphtali married Abigail Kincaid and Naphtali's father Benjamin 7 married Ann Kincaid. Abigail Kincaid was probably the daughter of Reuben Kincaid and Elizabeth Munsey[112] (references 131 and 132, later). The fact that after this the Coffin family acquired fresh blood by marrying into the families of Allen, Murray and Pollock can be welcomed.

The detailed evidence that has been produced concerning the proof of Naphtali's parentage would not have been necessary had my grandmother given this information in her notes, which unfortunately she did not. There were however, as has been seen, several important entries which were essential in helping to find the truth.

It is relevant here to give details of other mistakes in my grandmother's notes. After Stephen 5, who married Sarah Atkinson she gives in her book of notes: Daniel, born Sept. 19th 1700, son of Stephen, married Lydia Moulton; and among their seven children is a Daniel, who on the next page is shown as Daniel, son of Daniel, born in Newbury April 17th 1737 and marrying Mehitable Harman. On the next page (page 7) she gives Simeon son of Daniel born October 17th 1731 and married to Eleanor Huse. But this Simeon is not the son of Daniel (born 1737) but is his brother, both being the children of Daniel (born 1700) and Mehitable Harmon. Grandma also gives a Stephen (born 1729), son of Daniel (born 1700), this Stephen therefore being a brother of Simeon (born 1731) and of Daniel (born 1737), all three, Stephen, Simeon and Daniel being children of Daniel (born 1700) and Lydia Moulton. It is here therefore that her notes break down completely because among the children of Daniel (born 1737) and Mehitable Harmon she has placed a "Naphtali married to Abigail Kincaid, after which she has put a line through Abigail Kincaid and at the bottom of the page has written Naphtali married Miss Scrivener and died in (written indistinctly) ? Londing N.H. (N.H. is New Hampshire) May 1837 aged 68. Our Naphtali died in Livermore Falls on October 4th 1870, aged 94. So the Naphtali entered and then altered by my grandmother is not ours. The contradictory entries arise from the fact that she received correspondence from America in which in one part of the letter the family line goes on as above, from Stephen to Naphtali, while in another Naphtali is shown as having married Miss Scrivener.[113]

The different spellings of the name Naphtali can now be commented

on. In earlier times names were spelt in different ways during the same period and this is found with Naphtali.

The correct Biblical spelling is Naphtali;[114] for the early use of this name see reference 114. Miss Holman in using the name in her letters invariably spells it Napthali, but occasionally the sources spell it as Naphtali, Nepthalim, Napthalim, Nephlim and Napthala. In the Quit Claims it is shown as Napthali. In my grandmother's notes it is usually spelt Naphtali with occasionally a variation; but one has proof as to how our own family spelt it in Naphtali's time, as in my grandfather's Record of Birth his father is shown as Naphtali. It is also spelt Naphtali in The History of Livermore, p. 40. This is adequate proof that in his lifetime he was known as Naphtali.

Having proved that our Naphtali 8, my great grandfather, was the son of Benjamin Coffin 7 and his wife Anne, our line can thus be carried through directly from Nicholas, whose will was made in 1613, to our son Anthony and thus to his son Robert.

Naphtali Coffin 8, youngest son of Benjamin 7, was born in Pownalborough on April 16th 1776.[115] My grandmother puts his birthplace as Wiscasset, the name used during her life-time, being unaware that Wiscasset was called Pownalborough prior to 1802. I have no information about Naphtali until he moved to Livermore (sometimes known as Livermore Falls), Androscoggin County, Maine, in the summer of 1799. He later became the owner of the farm near the Fish Meadow where a Capt. Atwood is said to have lived for many years.[116] Capt. Atwood's father was Samuel Atwood, born probably about 1770/75, who settled in Livermore in 1795 and became the first Captain of the Cavalry in Livermore in 1809.[117] His son, Capt. Hezekiah Atwood of the Fish Meadow was born about 1800 and married Naphtali's eldest daughter Nancy. One of Hezekiah and Nancy's ten children was Hezekiah Atwood Junior, born in 1823[118] who was probably the Rev. Hezekiah Atwood (see later). The Capt. Atwood who had lived in the farm near the Fish Meadow for many years must have been Capt. Samuel Atwood, his son Hezekiah having been born about 1800 near the time when Naphtali came to Livermore. The farm was so called because in March 1783 Major Thomas Fish, who died in a snow storm, a Revolutionary War Officer (1775-1783), built a log cabin at that spot and it had ever since been known as the "Fish Meadow".[119] This was only sixteen years before Naphtali came to Livermore, which suggests that as Major Fish and Capt. Atwood had both lived at the Fish Meadow before Naphtali took over the farm, Naphtali had presumably lived somewhere

Livermore is some 50 miles from the coast up the Androscoggin River, which on the town's western boundary has rapids or falls in three places, with the White Mountains beyond. It is in Androscoggin County and was set off from Cumberland, Oxford, Kennebec and Lincoln in 1854. It is 25 miles north of Auburn, was formerly called Port Royal, incorporated in 1854 and then named Livermore in honour of Deacon Elijah Livermore.

When first settled by Elijah Livermore in 1730/31[120] it was heavily wooded, the land of the town being somewhat rocky but with a good productive soil. The town's main interest was agriculture. By 1790 the population was only 400 and by 1870 it had risen to no more than 1500.[121] In its early years there were various religious denominations, including Congregationalists, Methodists and Universalists.[122] In 1810 the Second Baptist Church was formed and in about 1860/70 the Free Baptist Church was founded with the Rev. Hezekiah Atwood as its minister[123] (see earlier), son of Capt. Hezekiah Atwood and Nancy Coffin,[124] Naphtali's daughter.

The winters are hard with much snow in Maine and in the early years of settlement wild beasts such as bear and moose would presumably be widespread. The Indians of that part were Roccomeco Indians[125] and although sometimes unfriendly do not seem to have done much harm, although from one source I understand them to have been more than unfriendly at times.

Naphtali Coffin 8 is shown in the record of birth of his son, Charles Reuel Coffin (my grandfather), as a farmer.[126] On February 16th 1800 Naphtali's intention to marry Abigail Kincaid (born April 13th 1782) was published in Pownalborough, where they were married on March 13th 1800,[127] returning afterwards to Livermore, he being twenty four years of age and she almost eighteen.[128] Conditions of life in the early years of their marriage must have been hard, with limited household resources and cold snowy winters.

I have no record of Abigail Kincaid's parents, but there was a Reuben Kincaid shown in the Pownalborough Census for 1790 and in 1818 he was again shown, this time as a war pensioner (aged 75) of the Revolutionary War,[129] having served between the ages of 33 to 38 years, who was the right age to have been her father in 1782. A Reuben Kincaid

married an Elizabeth Munsey in 1781 (intentions published March 4th),[130] and I think it reasonable to assume it to be very likely that they were Abigail's parents, particularly as her date of birth was one year after the date of Reuben Kincaid and Elizabeth Munsey's marriage.

Naphtali raised a family of fourteen. It is interesting to note that his second child (his eldest daughter) was named Nancy, the Nancy who later married Capt. Hezekiah Atwood (see earlier).[131] There is a statement in the History of Livermore that Naphtali's third child Stephen, then just under five, died after an accident with a hay-cart upon which he and other children were playing, which was tipped up against a fence. The cart overbalanced on to them.[132]

Naphtali is shown as having served in Lieut. Elliot's Company, Lieut. Col. S. Holland's Regt., in September 1814 (then aged 38) as a private in this company, that was "raised at Livermore - service in Portland" - in the war of 1812-1815[133] when the New England coast was threatened in the fall (autumn) of 1814.

Naphtali's wife, Abigail, died in Lewiston on December 9th 1853,[134] and Naphtali in Livermore Falls on October 4th 1870 at the age of ninety-four.[135]

Naphtali's thirteenth child was Charles Reuel Coffin 9 who was born in Livermore on February 8th 1825.[136] For the early use of the name Reuel, see reference 136. On November 16th 1852 he married Sarah Powell Munsey (Powell pronounced as in "cow") of Portland, Maine.[137] Her father was the Stephen Coffin Munsey, born 1804, recorded earlier. As Sarah Powell Munsey's grandmother, Nancy Munsey, was the sister of Naphtali Coffin (whose son, that is of Nancy Munsey, she married) Sarah Powell Munsey was therefore the grand-daughter of her husband's father's sister, a good example of the intermarrying already commented on (see Chart).

Sarah Powell Munsey, my grandmother, was born in Portland on November 26th 1831. Her father was Stephen Coffin Munsey (who was born on August 2nd 1804 and died on May 5th 1891) and her mother was Harriet Powell (born April 20th 1802 and died June 1st 1881). Her parents were married on January 13th 1828. Her mother's parents were John Powell of Liverpool, England (who died in Portland in 1892) and Sarah Augustine of Portland and they were married in that town.[138]

It may be of interest to show a few details of life at that time. Stephen Coffin Munsey lived at 45 Chestnut Street, Portland, and two

photographs of the house will be found with other photographs.[139] I also have a copy of a Probate Court form, issued by the Probate Court, Cumberland SS, State of Maine, dated August 7th 1891 giving a Schedule of his real estate and personal estate, a list giving details of the "Estate of Stephen C. Munsey" undated, and a copy of his will (which gives no name as to who copied it). Details can be seen by referring to the documents as given in reference 140. With the above I have a copy of a Quit Claim made by my grandmother, Sarah P. Coffin of London England, conveying her father's house and land to Mary P. Griffin in 1893. The transactions relating to these documents were carried out by my grandmother from London after the death of her father on May 5th 1891.[140] The details are not given here, as there are many and they are more easily seen in the documents themselves. (See ref. 139).

The contents of the house, which from the photographs looks a nice one, seem, compared with present day's standards, rather meagre, but were probably about normal for that date. I have Stephen Coffin Munsey's Daguereotype which shows him as a fine looking man. It is among other ones and photographs. His wife, Harriet Powell Munsey, was born in Portland, Maine, where they lived.

Naphtali's youngest son was Charles Reuel Coffin 9, my grandfather, as already given with details. See text referring to references 136, 137, 138.

Charles Reuel Coffin 9 and his wife Sarah Powell Munsey, having been married in Portland Maine in 1852[141] may have shortly moved to Baltimore, as Charles Reuel studied Dental Surgery at the Baltimore Dental College where he graduated Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1853. His Graduation thesis dated February 1853 is among Other Documents. He was then twenty-eight and had only been at the College for less than a year after his marriage. I confess to being rather perplexed as regards these dates and think that he must have been practising and studying Dental Surgery for some time before he went to Baltimore and may have stayed in Livermore longer than I think. In short he was born in 1825, married in 1852 and graduated from Baltimore with his D.D.S. (Doctor of Dental Surgery) in 1853; I have no further details and can make no comment, (see references 136, 137, 141). Their first child, Walter Harris Coffin, was born on September 23rd 1853, hence my second name,[142] whether in Portland or not I do not know.

Charles Reuel Coffin, his wife and son Walter, left Portland on

April 16th 1855, sailed for England on April 18th 1855 and settled in Manchester until 1862 when they came to London.[143]

Harold Lewis Coffin 10, my father, was born in Manchester on February 6th 1856[144] and in 1862 the family moved to London where my grandfather set up in practice. On August 24th 1866 the whole family, by then including Walter Harris, Harold Lewis, Harriet Powell, Louisa Kincaid and Charles Hayden, left London for Shields whence they sailed on August 25th 1866 for America in the sailing vessel William Woodbury.[145] After a very stormy passage, in which at one time all sails were lost, off Cape Codd, they reached Boston on October 24th.[146] My father was then ten years old and his eldest brother Walter's diary of the voyage is in my possession.[147]

The following, supplied by F.C. Bowen in March 1934, gives particulars of the vessel: "William Woodbury 1215 gross tonnage, 181 x 36 x 24 feet. Built in Portland Maine 1856. Builders there had given up "extreme clippers" which were used for the gold rush and were building a faster ship which carried more cargo and was not so hard on hull and gear. She was more comfortable than "clippers". 2nd and 3rd very poor. For 10 years did clipper work round Horne from Maine to San Francisco with gold miners and gear and by 1866 was doing transatlantic runs. Changed hands and finished passenger work in 1873, cargo only, finally finishing up 1888 - probably broken up. Pages 1 and 2."[148] I cannot remember how this manuscript sheet reached me, in whose writing it is or who F.C. Bowen was. It states "our family had staterooms arranged around the cuddy saloon" so I think it must have been compiled by someone partly from a family statement and partly from some book on ships of the time.

The family stayed in Portland at 45 Chestnut Street, the home of my grandmother's parents (how they all squeezed in I cannot imagine) and my grandfather set up in dental practice. While they were there my father, then 10 years old, helped his father at the chair.[149] They returned from Quebec on the SS Moravian on September 19th 1868,[150] so evidently the return to America was not a success. They arrived in Liverpool on September 29th.

Soon after their arrival in London they settled at 15 Westbourne Street,[151] later moving to 94 Cornwall Gardens, South Kensington, on March 15th 1871, where my grandfather practised for the rest of his professional life and which became the permanent family home.[152]

During this period, until my father went to Cornell University, Ithaca, New York State, on August 5th 1875, he was studying Science at the Royal College of Science, South Kensington (then called the School of Mines); he also did much work in the laboratory and assisted his father at the chair. About 1874 he began to have plans of becoming a farmer in America, as shown in his Diary, an idea which never progressed further.[153]

It is on June 15th 1874 that my mother's name first appears in his Diary. "Miss Allen, a young lady of our Church (their Church was The New Church - Swedenborgian) has come on trial as an assistant for Papa."[154] My mother was at that time about 19½ years of age. She did, I know, go to Germany at some time to live with a German family, presumably before she came to work for my grandfather. Going abroad like that and going out into the world to earn one's own living was a very advanced proceeding for a young girl to do in those days. Having been born at Thrapston and having been a member of the family's church means that she had left Thrapston and come to London before coming to work for my grandfather. The second entry about my mother is dated June 29th 1874: "Miss Allen is still with us and answers very well. She is a very nice young lady and makes herself very useful."[155] I don't suppose my mother ever knew of that comment but I am sure she would have been very amused by it.

On August 5th 1875 my father left for the United States and entered Cornell University, Ithaca, New York State, where he studied Science and other subjects. In the next month he was taken ill with Typhoid Fever but although it was severe at first, it did not continue for long as his Diary shows him going to Boston on sick leave in the November.[156] I have always understood that while at Cornell he also had Scarlet Fever, which was the cause of his life-long deafness, but I can find no entry about this in his Diary. I well remember his telling me of the fine skating he used to have while at Cornell.

In May 1876 my grandmother sailed for New York with her youngest three children, Harriet (always known as Hattie), Louie (Louisa) and Charlie[157] and stayed with her parents at Chestnut Street, Portland, my grandfather remaining in England. From my father's Diary it is evident that my grandmother was restless to go back home and hoped that the whole family would eventually settle out there; but things did not work out as she had hoped and the family returned in the September of 1876,[158] only four months later. My father left Cornell in the following June, 1877, and sailed for England in the Cunard SS Algeria

on June 18th, arriving in Liverpool on July 7th 1877. In his Diary for July 9th 1877, in his last entry describing his return home, he notes that "Miss Allen, and Mr.Bonnell were, also, there."[159] Mr.Bonnell, who had come from America and was also practising at Cornwall Gardens, married my father's sister, Hattie, and their daughters were my cousins, Phoebe and Saidee. Miss Allen, who eventually became my mother, gets but a passing remark.

My father kept no Diary after this. He must presumably have resumed work with his father and in the laboratory and to have commenced his own dental practice afterwards. I remember my father telling me that they had a negro servant to answer the door, presumably brought back by my grandmother on her final return from the States. His name was George Washington Brooks.

I believe that sometime between 1877, when my father returned to England, and 1887, the year my parents were married, my mother began to work with my father as secretary and chair-side assistant, instead of with my grandfather.

During this period my grandfather, my father, Mr. Bonnell and I believe also my Uncle Walter were all practising dental surgery at 94 Cornwall Gardens. I know that one of my father's patients was Ellen Terry. How long my grandfather continued in practice I do not know, but he died on December 29th 1890. My Auntie Louie was the only member of the family who remained unmarried. My Uncle Charlie went on the stage becoming famous as Hayden Coffin, singing in Musical Comedies. He had a very fine baritone voice. In 1892, my uncles Walter and Charlie were married but neither marriage was a success. As well as practising dental surgery, my Uncle Walter edited the British Dental Journal for some years.

On December 29th 1887 my father married my mother, Alice Louise Allen, at St. James' Church, Thrapston, Northamptonshire, the same church in which my mother's parents had been married.

My mother was born on January 24th 1855, the daughter of Augustus Allen of Kenninghall, Norfolk, and Alice Clarke of South Shields, Northumberland.[160] Augustus Allen was a watchmaker in Thrapston, Northamptonshire, where they lived at 28 High Street. I have a copy of the Census of March 30th 1851 showing, as residents, husband, wife, one daughter, 3 sons and servant.[161] The eldest children shown were Elizabeth, born 1843; Thomas, born 1845; John Clarke, born 1847; and

George, born 1849. The servant was Mary Smith. As my mother was born on January 24th 1855 and had two other sisters, Fanny and Minnie, whose dates of birth I do not know, I cannot give their chronological sequence. I think however that the order was as follows, as the ages shown in the Census are at intervals of 2 years and my mother was born in 1855: Fanny or Minnie, 1851; Minnie or Fanny, 1853; my mother, Alice Louise, 1855. She was therefore the youngest child, as she was born on January 24th 1855. From my memory of Fanny and Minnie I should think Fanny was born before Minnie. I never knew any of my mother's brothers or sisters except Auntie Fanny and Auntie Minnie.

I knew them both well, but Auntie Fanny the best. She was a delightful person who married Alfred William John Hambling and they lived in Thrapston for many years, later moving to Bedford. Their children were, in their probable, but not certain, order: Rita, born 1880, died May 5th 1971 (I know this date from correspondence, which I have mislaid); Ethel, born ? 1883; Clephen, born ? 1887/8; Lionel (Lel), b ? 1893; Kenneth b ?. Rita married Wade Cooper and they went to New Zealand. She died there on May 5th 1971 (information from the lost letter). Ethel was the companion of the daughter of a wealthy Armenian, with whose family she travelled for many years. I do not know the date of the deaths of Clephen, Lel or Kenneth; but I do know that Clephen died while he was a medical student at St.Bartholomew's Hospital and that Kenneth died in his teens. My Auntie Fanny was a delightful person and I remember often visiting them, usually for Christmas. Auntie Minnie married a Frenchman, Gustave Grisy and they lived in Paris. Their two children were Clarence, born before 1890, and Yvonne, born probably after 1890. Clarence was married after the second war, but I am not sure when Yvonne did. She was a delightful and charming person whom I met many times on her visits to England and our holiday visits to France. She married an extremely nice doctor, Hendy Butcher, and they lived in Bath. They had one daughter, Maryvonne. I do not know the date of Yvonne's death or that of Clarence.

My father, Harold Lewis Coffin 10, married my mother, Alice Louise Allen as stated earlier, and they afterwards lived at 10 Nevern Mansions, Earl's Court, where I was born, my father continuing to practise at 94 Cornwall Gardens.

I, Stephen Walter Coffin 11, was born at 10 Nevern Mansions, Earls Court, on September 23rd 1890,[162] (in a thunderstorm, I have been told) and I first went to school in a small kindergarten run by a German lady in Warwick Road, on the corner of Pennywern Road, I think, nearby.

My Nana was Henrietta Gibbins of Richmond who came to us when I was a few months old, stayed on as maid with the family, later being our own maid at 1 Turner Drive in the Hampstead Garden Suburb also. She eventually retired to The Orchard, in the Suburb, and died in the Edgware General Hospital. Service of between sixty and seventy years in one family is rare in these days.

In September 1899 I went to Bedales School, then in a nice seventeenth century house near Lindfield in Sussex. I have happy memories of that first year at the Old Bedales, a nice house with a lovely garden with tall yew hedges and a rose-garden, even though I was sometimes treated as the youngest boy in the school might expect to be.

In the autumn term of 1900 the school moved to a newly built building near Petersfield, Hampshire. My years there were happy ones and I am sure that to live in lovely surroundings, both as regards house and countryside, during one's formative years is of inestimable value. Also one heard, or took part in, much good music and all of this becomes absorbed into oneself without one knowing it. I learnt to know intimately the countryside and its churches, an area which is still to me, and to Tobes, a happy hunting-ground.

We were still living in Earls Court when I went to Bedales and I had many holidays at "Valley Home", my Uncle Bentley's house near Horsted Keynes, not far from the Old Bedales. Somewhere about 1902, I am not ~~at all~~ sure of the date, we moved from Earls Court to 16 Mortlake Road, Kew, a house belonging to my Uncle Bentley Bonnell, which we shared with my grandmother, Uncle Walter and Auntie Louie. During that time I did quite a lot of camping with a friend, all our gear loaded on to our bicycles. I remember camping in the snow in the Dorking district at Easter.

I have always believed (though I was never told) that this move, to rather uncomfortable surroundings with little personal family privacy, was to enable my father to save financially; he had to help very considerably in the upkeep of the house at Kew and in looking after my grandmother and Auntie Louie as well as paying my school and hospital fees and save up to build a house, which he eventually did in the Hampstead Garden Suburb.

In July 1909 I left Bedales and went to Guys Hospital as a medical and dental student and early in 1910 I joined the Territorials (Artists Rifles). This taught me a lot. It was originally planned that I

should qualify both medically and dentally and join my father in his practice, but the arrangement became upset by the outbreak of the first war. In the spring of 1910 we moved to the Hampstead Garden Suburb, where my father's new house was nearing completion and until it was finished our first home in the Suburb was at 80 Lucas Square, which I can see through the window of No. 72 as I write this. Sometime in 1911 we moved to the new house, Southside, I Meadway Close, and my grandmother and Auntie Louie lived at 42 Temple Fortune Lane when we left Kew. My grandmother died there in 1913[163] and Auntie Louie moved to a flat in Meadway Court. She died in a nursing home in 1919.

It was while sitting on the grass reading, in Lucas Square, in the spring of 1911, that I have my first real memory of my very dear wife, Tobes, whom I saw passing by. We had met in the Suburb on and off, but this is the first memory, which has never left me, of your dear mother, Iris Stuart Murray, and I am sure that that is when I really fell in love. In September 1910 we were both in the first Suburb Pageant and I remember Tobes (by which name she has invariably and universally been known) telling me later that at that time she thought me rather cocky "as I thought I knew all about Morris Dancing." Please see Ref.164; Re Mum.

On October 14th 1911 Tobes and I became engaged to be married. I was studying at Guys (I had then been there two years) and at that time Tobes was living with her parents at 42 Willifield Way. Your mother was the daughter of Francis Henry Murray (always known as Frank Stuart Murray) and Lucy Maria Stone, who were married in Norfolk on August 20th 1885.[164]

Tobes' father's parents were Charles Murray and Maria Stalman, who was a widow having been previously married to a Mr. Stalman, of whom I have no information except that I believe he was an India merchant. I have a photograph taken in Calcutta which I think shows him and I believe he brought home the framed series of very beautifully dressed Indians which I think are painted on ivory, but I am not sure. I have an idea that they might be valuable. Maria Stalman's maiden name was Bailey. Charles Murray and Maria Stalman were married on December 22nd 1844 in the Parish Church of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey in the City of London.[165] Charles Murray (Mum's grandfather) was born on August 1st 1820 (I do not know where), and he died on January 11th 1899; his wife, Maria Stalman, was born on August 20th 1814 and died some time after 1909.[166] The father of this Charles Murray was also Charles Murray as shown in the marriage certificate of the younger Charles Murray to Maria Stalman (see

reference 165). I have no information about Mr. Stalman (except that already given), who was the deceased husband of the Maria Stalman who married the younger Charles Murray.[167] Mum's mother's parents were John Butler Stone and Mary Stone whose maiden name was Balkink[168] and of whom I have no further information. Mum had often told me that her mother's family were of Devon and that the name was Balkwell or Baukwell; I do not know if there has been some mistake somewhere in copying or otherwise, muddling these names with Balkink, which seems rather an odd name.

Tony's mother, Iris Stuart Murray, was born on October 11 1890[169] at 11 Cunningham Place, St. Johns Wood. Her father was a Decorative Architect who worked as artistic director in charge of the Studio at Waring and Gillows (Sam Waring, who was a friend, was the owner) and later at Maples. While working at one of these he produced designs for the interior decoration of the Kaiser's yacht, Meteor or Hohenzollern, I think the Hohenzollern. Mum wrote to the Kaiser asking if she might have the plans of the yacht and in 1903 she was sent plans of the Meteor. I have photographs, from Country Life, of the Meteor in full sail and of the Kaiser coming aboard the Hohenzollern, which will be found with the plans (probably in the Deed Box).

Tobes' father was born on January 10th 1848 and he died in the Suburb on January 31st 1915.[170] Tobes' mother was born on December 2nd, 1859[171] at 13 Brewer Street, St. James, Westminster, and she and Tobes' father were married on August 20th 1885 at Smallborough, Norfolk.[171A] Tobes' mother, born Lucy Maria Stone, was a teacher before her marriage (having trained at Whitelands College and worked in a school in Bell Street, near Praed Street and the Edgware Road, a very poor district in those days.) Mum's early years were very happy ones, but near the end of 1896, when Mum was just over 6 years old, her mother developed phthisis (pulmonary tuberculosis) and was ill for a little over 3½ years, dying on June 8th 1900.[172] Mum was thus a little over nine and a half when her mother died. I know from what Mum has told me that for a number of years in her childhood she had to live with friends and relatives in various places and this must have been at the time of her mother's illness. How much she was able to be at home and see something of her mother during these years I do not know; but it was a great deprivation to Mum just when the companionship of her mother meant so much to a child of that age. Presumably Mum came home again to Cunningham Place in the latter part of 1900 after her mother's death. It has always been a great sorrow to Mum that she saw and knew so little of her mother during those precious years and one dares not think of the strain and mental

anxiety that Tobes' mother and father must have gone through during that tragic time.

After her mother's death, her father, while still living at Cunningham Place, obviously to provide a more complete home for Mum - having a daughter of under ten to look after - married Gladys Mary Harley (always known as Molly) on June 22 1901 (see Ref. 164) and some time between this and July 1902 the family moved to Percy House, North End Road, Hampstead. Their son Frank Harley Stuart Murray was born on July 2 1902 when Percy House was their home; so they had moved to Percy House before this date.

While at Percy House Mum got to know the Unwin children well, whose father Raymond Unwin designed the Suburb for Henrietta Barnett. The Unwins came to Wyldes, some few hundred yards away from Percy House, in 1906. In 1908 the family moved to 42 Willifield Way, in the Suburb, where Tobes' father died as shown above.

Mum's step-mother Molly was an unusual and uncongenial person from whom Mum received no care or affection. I knew her myself and I know of what I write; and I feel that this part of Mum's life is best unrecorded and forgotten. Of this marriage there was one son, Frank, (see above) who married Leonie Williams, a delightful person who knew Molly better than we did and whose opinion of her co-incided with mine, but in fact was even more bitter.

During the period 1909 to 1914 I was working at Guy's as a student and Mum was studying Greek Art at the British Museum, later working in the drawing office of a firm in Clapham and after that in the drawing office of a forge in Shepherd's Bush, which produced some very fine wrought-iron work. The iron rose made from one piece with no joins, which we have, was made by a craftsman named Müller. The unhappiness of life at home resulted in Mum leaving home in 1913, to a room at 43 Hogarth Hill and earning her own living with no home background. Finally Mum worked as secretary and chair assistant to my father at 94 Cornwall Gardens. Ref. 164 gives details of Mum's life between 1896 and 1916.

On August 4th 1914 the first world war broke out and in January 1915 I qualified medically, having only partially completed my dental training. This was the reason that I never joined my father in his practice. I joined the R.A.M.C. as a Lieutenant and was posted to Netley Hospital near Southampton, going there on February 22nd 1915. I worked there until early 1916, and Mum continued working with my father; on May 22nd 1915 we were married at the South Stoneham Register Office, near Southampton; thus was the second infusion of Scottish blood brought into the family.[172A] On January 10th 1916, the Revd.

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After a week's honeymoon at Bournemouth, on short call, as I was expecting to receive orders to go overseas, we went to live in a room in a little house at Hamble, almost beside the River Hamble, which was near Netley Hospital. I had a motorcycle so it was an easy arrangement. I remember we had an old-fashioned hip-bath in which we used to have our baths in front of the bedroom fire. In February I was promoted Captain and received orders to embark for India, leaving England from Devonport on a cold snowy morning on February 25th 1916 in the P.& O. SS Kinfauns Castle. The senior medical officer on the ship, Capt. Blackburn, whom I got to know quite well later, was a regular R.A.M.C. officer and I was second M.O. I had a very nice cabin on the promenade deck. Mum lived at Southside with my parents when I left.

Wives of officers were still being allowed to go east and so I gave Mum full details as to how to obtain a passage if she could arrange it. If after arrival in Bombay I had been going to be posted in India she could have joined me; if I were sent to Mesopotamia, she could temporarily stay with my cousin Phoebe in Bombay (her husband "was in oil") and make her way home again in due course.

On arrival in Bombay (in thick khaki as I knew I could get better and cheaper tropical kit out there) I was sent to Allahabad in mid-March and from there received orders to go on to Peshawar, North West Frontier Province, on the Kabul River and near the beginning of the Khyber Pass into Afganistan, up which I wanted to go but never had the chance. During April I was transferred to Nowshera, less far up the river, and I worked in the Station Hospital in both places. I found the Frontier a wonderful and enthralling place. Peshawar has a fine walled city, out of hounds to whites, but luckily I managed to visit it with my Pathan "boy", whose name was Mohammed Ashraf Khan.

About May or June 1916 I was transferred to Bangalore (9th Secunderabad Division) and as luck would have it Mum had acted on my instructions and happened to arrive in Bombay in the P.& O. SS Salsette on the day I passed through. She got a surprise to find me on the quay-side when the ship berthed. We travelled on to Bangalore together and after a few months there I was posted to Malappuram, South Malabar, where I was in sole charge of the Station Hospital. The journey there took about twenty-four hours, the last eight being by bullock tonga at a walking pace from rail-head at Tirur. Mum was the only white woman in the station and we had a very nice little bungalow with a palm-thatched roof which was part of the officers' quarters. Mum promptly

set about making a garden and I remember that she produced some lovely tomatoes. Wandering cattle had a way of getting in at night to eat the plants but things re-grew very quickly. While there we had a visit to Wellington in the Nilgiri Hills as guests of the Brigadier, which I was lucky to get, and another to Ootacamund for convalescence after I had had dysentery which I had contracted on the first visit. A replacement medical officer was sent in about a week and Mum nursed me in our own bungalow.

On November 11th 1918 the war ended, and in May 1919 I was invalided home, and we returned in a very slow Australian coasting vessel, the Kanowna, arriving at Southampton on June 25th 1919. I went down to Chideock in Dorset with Mum, on sick leave, and in September 1919 I was demobilised, taking up a temporary junior anaesthetic post at Guy's in October.[172B]

Early in 1920 I commenced private anaesthetic practice, a slow and difficult task, and obtained an appointment on the anaesthetic staff at Golden Square Throat Hospital in 1921.

On our return we first lived with my parents, then in a small flat at 37 Willifield Way, in July 1920 at 60 Temple Fortune Lane and finally for a short time in two rooms on the third floor of 63 Wimpole Street. On January 21st 1922 we moved into our new house at 2 Meadway Close (later renumbered as 1 Turner Drive) where our son - a fine son, than whom we could wish none better - was born, details of whom will be shown later.

My mother and father were still living at Southside, adjacent to our own house and it was there that my very dear mother, to whom I owe so much, died very suddenly from a heart attack on May 2nd 1925,[173] a few moments before I could get across from our house. My father subsequently went to live with my cousin Saidee Marriott (born Bonnell), then a widow, at Thrushling, Upper Hartfield, Sussex. In July 1936 he was taken ill with appendicitis and was brought up to a nursing home at 3 Mandeville Place, London, where L.R. Broster operated on him. He never recovered his strength post-operatively and I was alone with him when he died very peacefully late one night on July 30th 1936 in his eighty-first year.[174] I am deeply grateful for all that he and my dear mother did for me throughout my childhood and early manhood: no son could have received more.

Our son, Anthony Stuart Coffin 12, was born at 2 Meadway Close

(later renumbered 1 Turner Drive) in the Hampstead Garden Suburb on May 3rd 1923. He was originally named Anthony Coffin but took the additional name Stuart by Deed Poll shortly after the second war.

He went first to a little school in Hampstead Way run by Miss Wedd and in September 1932 went to Dunhurst, the junior school of Bedales. Some few years later he moved on to Bedales, where he remained until he left in July 1942.

Between the two wars I practised as an anaesthetist, in private practice and at Hospital. When in August 1939 war seemed imminent I joined the Emergency Medical Service and was posted to the Edgware General Hospital in early September, a few days after the beginning of the war on September 3rd 1939. Throughout the war I was consultant anaesthetist there, the only one at first, but later some junior anaesthetic staff joined me which was a great help. My private practice was left and just disappeared, except for a little that I managed to hold together on my half-days off.

During the Normandy invasion I went down to Portsmouth in a surgical team on June 5th 1944 and worked there until July 31st, when we were relieved by another team, and returned to the Edgware General Hospital. While I was away it was the time of the flying bombs, as well as all the rest, and Mum was wonderful, being alone at home and spending the nights at friends' homes because of the bombing.

After the war I returned and rebuilt my practice, also working as Consultant Anaesthetist at The Royal National Throat Hospital, Grays Inn Road and Golden Square, eventually retiring under the age limit which was extended for me to 68 years of age in 1968. After retiring I practised as a locum consultant anaesthetist until February 1st 1971 when I finally retired, fifty-six years after I originally qualified.

In the autumn of 1942 Tony joined the Navy, first going to H.M.S. Royal Arthur at Skegness, where he got pneumonia, and later to H.M.S. Ganges at Harwich. In March 1943 he worked in minesweepers on H.M.S. Blackpool until midsummer when he was sent to H.M.S. King Alfred at Hove to train for a commission. This was interfered with by his having an operation for intestinal obstruction in July which prevented him from completing the course. In October 1943 after sick leave he went to Portsmouth on light duty. The authorities wanted to invalid him out but Tony wanted to stay in the Navy and he was able to

do so by my being able to pull the right strings. In the autumn he had influenza which developed into pneumonia and he went to Haslar Hospital. He was very seriously ill but got through and came home on sick leave about Christmas. He was able to have physiotherapy which made much difference to his final result. In the spring of 1944 he returned to Portsmouth and joined Coastal Forces. He went to Appledore, Fort William and elsewhere during the course of this service and in January 1945 he volunteered for service in Bomb Disposal, in which he worked until his discharge in 1946, after the end of the war.

After the war Tony lived with us and joined Soil Mechanics in Chelsea in May 1947.

On June 2nd 1956, Anthony Stuart Coffin, twelfth in the Coffin line, was married at the Church of St.Jude-on-the-Hill, Hampstead Garden Suburb to Sibyl Elizabeth Madeleine Pollock. Sibyl Pollock, our very dear daughter-in-law, is the daughter of Henry Campbell Pollock and Madeleine Flora Doughty Coleman. Henry Pollock was born in 1877 and was the son of Thomas Pollock of Strabane, Co.Tyrone, Northern Ireland, and Katherine Campbell. Madeleine Coleman, Sibyl's mother, is the daughter of George Herbert Coleman, born 1860 and died 1950, (who was the son of George Coleman of Tyler's Hall Farm, Royden, Essex, and Henrietta Ford). George Herbert Coleman, Sibyl's grandfather, married Eliza Doughty who was born in 1863 and died in 1929. Sibyl's father died in 1965.[175] Sibyl's ancestors before that can be seen in the Chart.

Tony and Sibyl's first home was a flat in Lyttelton Court, Hampstead Garden Suburb, and on October 1st 1962 they moved to 3 Marbeck Close, Windsor.

Tony and Sibyl's first son is Robert Stuart Coffin, thirteenth in our line, who was born on May 5 1965 in the Edgware General Hospital and to him and to our son will fall the task of the later completion of this Statement. Their second son is Malcolm Andrew Coffin, born on August 20th 1968, in Bushey Hospital. Sibyl's home before her marriage was 82 Audley Road, Hendon, where she was born on August 27th 1936.

On April 15th 1969 we moved to 72 Hampstead Way (Lucas Square).

I cannot complete my task, which has given me such happiness and satisfaction, without recording my gratitude for the inestimable debt, beyond repayment, which I owe to my very dear wife who has led me gently into a new world of ways and thought hitherto unknown to me, for which I am for ever grateful; for all the love and happiness she has given me and which we have shared over the years and for all she has taught me of life: for whatsoever of good there is in me, much is of her.

Happily we live together in love and contentment, active and well.

DEO GRATIAS

Stephen Coffin May 10th 1973

Nineteen hundred and seventy four.

I do not find it easy to write this, having finished my Statement last year; but it needs to be done to make all complete.

On September 11th 1973, my darling was stricken with paralysis of her left arm and leg for which, as movement began to return quite quickly, I nursed her myself at home for nearly three weeks. She could do very little for herself and was completely bed-ridden with no other symptoms than the paralysis. During this time she bore this very anxious calamity with great courage, never once mentioning the fact of her paralysis and with no complaint. Towards the end of the third week she suffered a severe stroke which necessitated her admission to the Edgware General Hospital on October 1st and which produced extensive brain damage as well as the paralysis.

I was informed by a physician friend that the amount of brain damage was such as to quite definitely prevent Tobes suffering from the circumstances of her surroundings and her illness, which helped me much as I had been very worried about this. Suffice it to say that towards the end of eight weeks Tobes' condition deteriorated and after two or three days of unconsciousness she died peacefully soon after 7 o'clock on the morning of Sunday November 25th 1973. I was with her all that night and shared with her that wonderful moment when one's

footsteps are on the threshold of the unknown. I cannot adequately convey the help and loving kindness that Tony and Sibyl gave me during this time of deep anxiety and distress. All the more do I appreciate it, knowing that Tony had his own anxiety as well.

I write this on February 11th and I feel lost and desolate. Time, I know, will help me and I must look ahead and endeavour to rebuild my life around my family, which is what I know Tobes would wish me to do. I have the great consolation of knowing that my dear one's illness and her passing were without distress. I know that I have lost the best and dearest of wives and Tony a wonderful and courageous mother.

February 11th 1974.

Stephen Coffin.

On July 11th 1974 I moved from 72 Hampstead Way to 1 Marbeck Close, Windsor, two doors away from Tony and Sibyl and the children, and here I must learn to live again.

Additions to the original statement, subsequent to my visit to Devon which I made in September 1974 have been made and noted, where necessary, in the text.

February 28th 1975.

Stephen Coffin.

POSTSCRIPT

I think that the landfall made by the ship taking Tristram and his family and Robert Clement (see earlier) must have been the coast near Newbury, which is nearest to Salisbury and Haverhill (then called Pentucket), where they first settled. Newbury, as already stated, later became a busy port and Haverhill had been settled only two years earlier (The Coffin Family, p. 38). The landfall of the Mayflower pioneers, twenty-two years earlier, was Cape Cod and the ship lay up inside the shelter of the Cape for some weeks while shore parties investigated the coast round the Bay. They finally settled at Plymouth (so named by them) on the opposite

side of the Bay and this remained the home of the original pioneers and their children for some twenty years or so by which time (near when Tristram Coffin arrived) the town had become firmly established. (The Mayflower, by Kate Caffrey). Plymouth is some 60 miles south of Newbury.

The purchase of Nantucket Island (see earlier) was organised by Tristram Coffin and others early in 1659. He made an exploratory journey, by sea, and the sequence seems to be that Tristram, Peter Coffin, Stephen Greenleaf and others went first to Martha's Vineyard where matters were discussed with Thomas Mayhew who, in 1641 before the arrival of the Coffin family, had bought Nantucket Island from James Fforett and had then subsequently returned to Martha's Vineyard. After reporting the result of their investigations, Tristram Coffin and his associates bought most of Nantucket Island before the end of 1659. ("The Coffin Family", pp. 41-43).

"The Coffin Family" on p.85 shows Benjamin Coffin (our Benjamin 6) as being a sea captain from 1772 to 1774: that would have been when he was 62 years old. As their last child was born in 1756, his wife Miriam may have died in 1757, so that Benjamin would have been a widower for some fifteen years or so in 1772/74. Although he was born in Newbury and spent his working life as a ship-builder in Newburyport, his ship's home port is shown as Nantucket, but all ship registrations between 1751 and 1774 are shown as Nantucket. One cannot properly comment on the fact that he is shown as a sea captain so late in life, having spent his life as a ship-builder, as one has no knowledge of sea-faring circumstances in those days; but it seems to need explanation.

June 1975

Stephen Coffin

Here follows:

Spelling
American Wars
Filing List
Indian tribes relating to
our Abnaki model canoe
References

The information in references 30, 114 and 136 could well have been shown in the text; but it seems perhaps more suitable to place it in the references.

Note particularly the information in these references.

SPELLING

The spelling of names will be found to vary in the references quoted. The spelling given first, as shown below, is that considered probably correct, with the variations and their sources following.

JOAN or JOANNA THEMBER: Burke's Colonial Gentry Vol.II, p.694. Shown also as Thurber: Mrs. Chase of Dorchester, Massachusetts, letter February 3rd 1935 and elsewhere. Joane Kember: Miss Holman, letter No.6, February 21, 1935, Coffin MSS, Chart.

MIRIAM Woodman, wife of Benjamin 7: Miss Holman, Letter No.6, February 21, 1935, and elsewhere. Shown also as Merriam: Miss Holman, letter No.11, March 27, 1935, Woodman Notes, p.8.

ANNE Kincaid, wife of Benjamin 7: Miss Holman, letters No.5 January 24 1935, Benjamin Coffin Notes, p.1. No.6 February 21 1935, Coffin MSS Chart and p.1. Shown also as Ann and Anna: Miss Holman, letter No. 5 January 24 1935, Coffin Notes, p.1 in Bangor Historical Magazine and Quit Claims.

KINCAID, Miss Holman, letter No. 8, March 11 1935, Kincaid Notes, p.1, and many times elsewhere. Shown also as Kincaird and Kincard; Miss Holman's letter No. 5 January 24 1935, Bangor Historical Magazine and as Kincade in letter No. 5 January 24 1935, in Lincoln County War Pensioners; and Kincaird in Miss Holman's letter No. 8 March 11 1935, No. 9 March 11 1935; and in my grandmother's Notes.

NAPHTALI, Genesis, Chap.49, Verse 21, see reference 114. Miss Holman shows Napthali invariably in her notes from original sources. Also shown with various transpositions of the p, t, and h, and with a terminal a. It is shown in Charles Reuel Coffin's Record of Birth where his father is spelt Naphtali.

REUEL, Exodus, Chap.2, Verse 18, see reference 136. Also "Record of Birth" of Charles Reuel Coffin, and this spelling, mostly, in my Grandmother's Notes, but once as Ruel in my Grandmother's Notes and as Reul in my Grandfather's Marriage Certificate.

(contd.)

SPELLING (contd.)

LOUISA, my mother's second name. My mother was invariably known however as Louise; variations are shown as follows. In the bound volumes at the General Register Office for Births etc. (old Somerset House - now in Kingsway) the name is shown as Louisa; in my mother's birth certificate, wrongly entered as Lousia - obviously a clerical error for Louisa; in her marriage certificate as Louise; in her Death certificate as Louisa. Although she was obviously named Louisa at her birth, in all other certificates the name is shown as Louise, and I shall therefore use Louise as her second name, although I have placed Louisa here (as actually her correct name). My mother was always known as Alice or often Alsie.

MURRAY. Tobes' great grandfather was Charles Murray and her grandfather's name was the same. Neither had Stuart in their names. Tobes' father was born Francis Henry Murray and is so shown in his birth certificate and the certificate of his first marriage (to Lucy Maria Stone). In 1879, in an application he made to sketch in the Tower of London, he shows himself as Frank Murray (even though in his marriage certificate six years later he shows himself as Francis Henry Murray). In 1909, in a catalogue of water colour paintings, shown at the Hon. Mrs. Greville's house, he is shown as Frank Stuart Murray (no hyphen) as also in the programs of Suburb Pageants subsequent to that date. There is no hyphen in Tobes' birth certificate (1890), the certificate of his second marriage (1901) or his death certificate (1915) in all of which he is shown as Frank Stuart Murray. In the certificate of the marriage of Tobes and myself both Tobes and her father are shown with a hyphen, as I had then never seen Tobes' birth certificate and believed her name to be Iris Stuart-Murray, a hyphenated surname. Her surname was in fact only Murray, the Iris Stuart being christian names.

AMERICAN WARS

May 1689 - September 1697	176A	King William's War (War of the League of Augsberg)
May 1702 - April 1713	176B	Queen Anne's War (War of the Spanish Succession)
December 1740 - October 1748	176C	King George's War (War of the Austrian Succession)
April 1754 - February 1763	176D	The French and Indian War (Seven Years War)
April 1775 - January 1783		The American Revolution (War of American Independence)
January 1812 - February 1815	176E	This war occurred mainly because the English would not recognise American neutral trading rights and the Americans, unable to accept the necessity (from England's point of view), went to war for "neutral rights". New England opposed the war which is one reason why England did not blockade New England until late in 1814.
1861 - 1865		The American Civil War (The War of the Rebellion)

FILING LIST

REFERENCE	CONTENTS
Grandma 1	Notes, declared by my father. Genealogy Charts. Burke details.
Miss Holman 2	Letters of reference.
Coffin Devonshire 3	Folder 1 Manuscript Notes: The Devonshire Association and Parochial Histories No.5, 1935; Transactions of the Devonshire Association; Inquisitions Post Mortem; Calendar of Wills - Greenleaf, Coffin, Severance, Somerby; Boyd's Marriage Indices; Parish Registers; Episcopal Register, Exeter, 1395-1419; Deeds in possession of Cary Trustees, Tor Abbey; Personal Notes; Letter from Windsor Herald 1934; Chart, Wood, Sale, Coffin; Pedigree of Tristram (surname, not Christian name) family; Pine Coffin of Portledge; arms and details of name-change from Coffin to Pine Coffin, with personal notes attached; Guide to St. Mary's parish church, Brixton. Folder 2 Correspondence, Burleigh and Chase; Letters, Exeter City Library, Public Record Office London, Devon Record Office, Exeter City Library, re Tristram Coffin's will.
Butlas 4	Butlas, early Place-Names; Letters from Rev. Dennis Maddocks re Butlas, Vealeholme, Brixton Church pew-plan; Ordnance Survey letter re 6" map; letter from Mr. Bryant re Vealeholme. Coffin's Ground, with Maps. Note on Open fields.
Portledge Documents 5	Folder 1 Letter from Col. Pine Coffin; Portledge Document DD 39125, writ of oustrelemayne, 1561; Document DD 39029, 1578; Personal notes; Visitation of the County of Devon, 1531, 1564, 1602, Vivian, with letters from Devon Record Office attached; Visitation of Devon, probably Tuckett's (see letter from Devon Record Office, September 4th 1973 attached)

FILING LIST

REFERENCE	CONTENTS
	Folder 2
	Photographs of Portledge (modern), booklet of St. Andrew's Church, Alwington.
Boscawen 6	Letter from Viscountess Falmouth, September 30 1935, attached to full Falmouth line (Visitation of County of Cornwall; Collins Peerage of England ex Bridges 1812, see for Mary Boscawen and Peter Coffin Gent, and also Peter Mayow; Coloured print and description of Tregothnan House; Letter from Viscount Falmouth, September 3 1973, re children of Mary Boscawen and Peter Coffin - answer "sans issue"; Correspondence with Rector of St.Michael Penkevil, 1934, 1972, 1973; letter from Patrick Butler re coloured plate (above); Personal notes; Booklet, Church of St. Michael Penkevil.
America 7	Folder 1
	Nantucket Booklet
	Folder 2
	Booklets: The Life of Tristram Coffin; Old-Time New England; New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, January 1886 (Amory's article on Sir Isaac Coffin). Abnaki canoe.
	Folder 3
	Labaree's letters and my notes from Newbury Vital Records extracted from his letter; other of my relevant notes; Dr. Garrett's letters; Cummings' letters (Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (Labaree and Cummings give details about Tristram Coffin's Newbury House, also in Old-Time New England.
Various Notes 8	Folder 1
	Collateral lines.
	Folder 2
	Coffin, Kincaid, Allen, Munsey notes.

FILING LIST

REFERENCE	CONTENTS
	Folder 3 Naphtali, Charles Reuel, Pilgrim Society re the Daniels.
	Folder 4 Harold Coffin's Cornell Chart, Notes re Tony, various notes re Harold Coffin.
Sir Isaac 9	Rear Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin; details of lineage; letter from British Museum Library; various notes.
Births, Marriages and Deaths. Mum. Malappuram, to demobilisation. 10	Documents of these. Notes about Mum between the years 1896-1916. Folders: 1, Mum. 2, Births. 5, Malappuram. 3, Marriages. 4, Deaths.
Other Documents 11	Will of Benjamin Coffin 6 (Photostat); Census Form Allen Family, Thrapston, 1857; Graduation Thesis for D.D.S. of Charles Reuel Coffin; Stephen Coffin Munsey's will (copy), Estate Inventory, Probate Court form (copy); Quit Claim made by Sarah P. Coffin from London in 1893 to Mary P. Griffin in respect of the house of Stephen Coffin Munsey, Portland, Maine; details of the ship "William Woodbury"; Confederate and other currency notes; details in respect of Public Record Office London, Reader's Ticket etc. and General Register Office, Scotland. Photographs. British Museum Reader's Ticket.
Maps 12	O.S. 6" 1st Edition 1869, Sheets 124 and 130, north part of sheet 124 and south part of Sheet 130; 6" Manuscript map (portion of, centering on Butlas) 1784, 5, 6, made in respect of Plymouth Dock Town by the order of the Duke of Richmond; letter from Portsmouth Polytechnic regarding the Duke of Richmond also being responsible for extension of fortifications at Portsmouth in 1770; Maps of Devon and of Cornwall 1791, from Western Surveys, by William Tunnicliffe; Tracing from a 1815 map in connection with sales of parts of the Manor of Vealeholme showing Coffin's Ground (see Butlas 4).

Things, if their whereabouts are not stated, will be found in the

NOTES ON AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBES

AND OUR MODEL CANOES.

Our family possessed two American Indian model canoes, brought to England by my grandfather in 1855, which I took, in January 1977, to the Ethnography Department of the British Museum, in Burlington Gardens, for an opinion.

The Assistant Keeper, Mr. King, informed me that they were Abnaki canoes (the Abnaki being a confederacy of Algonguian Tribes centering on Maine) and that the Indians probably did not make model canoes until the 19th century; also that the larger canoe was older than the other and much finer, being entirely traditionally made with wooden pegs, whereas the smaller one used tacks and thread in its construction (see Mr. King's letters of January 22, February 1 and 11, 1977). I looked up details of the Abnakis at the British Museum Library in E. Vetromile's "The Abnakis and their history", but found it rather difficult to gain sure information from the very full and complicated details given, in the available time. They were evidently a powerful nation, at one time, extending from the shores of the St. Lawrence river in the north down to the Atlantic Ocean and from the mouth of the Kennebec and Androscoggin rivers × to the eastern part of New Hampshire, yet the kind and gentle Abnaki (as they were described in the book) has almost disappeared from Maine. The Abnakis had an amenity and docility of manner which distinguished them from other tribes, dressing carefully - modest and ornamented - where other tribes were more naked. As well as hunting and fishing they practised agriculture. They were remarkably hospitable but had great valour as warriors. The Abnakis had five great villages, two among the French colonies in the north and three at the headwaters of the rivers Kennebec and Androscoggin.

In Mr. King's second letter (see above) he says that the canoes were both made quite soon before my grandfather left for England in 1855. This statement seems rather contradictory when compared with details in the first letter, for if the smaller, later, canoe (being the later) was made shortly before my grandfather left for England in 1855 (he actually left Livermore about 1850: see later) the larger canoe, being earlier, would presumably have been made somewhere about 1830-1845.

My grandfather, C. R. Coffin, graduated Doctor of Dental Surgery in Baltimore in 1853, and would therefore have probably left Livermore before 1850; and if one assumes that the canoes came into the family's hands at Livermore and that the larger is earlier than the other it would seem reasonable to date the larger and earlier one (which we are keeping) somewhere about 1830-1845, as suggested above. I have given the smaller

× Also the Penobscot Indians (to Penobscot Bay) - Mr King, letter Feb 1977, Dept of Ethnography, B.M.

30 (contd.)

late in several tenures of Walter Tyrell, Geoffrey Inglett, William Prance, William Sewarde, Chaplain, William Sloo, William Rudgeman, Robert Hawking, Nicholas Babacomb, James Medland, John Salworthy, Thomas Alyn and John Seller (that is, Richard owned the land and they leased it) and by charter dated 24 Jan 21 Henry VIII (1529) in performance of covenants of a marriage celebrated between said Richard Coffyn and Wilmot Chidley, he enfeoffed (he gave them the land and they held it in Trust) Baldwin Mallett, Anthony Pollard, Richard Chidley, John Bury de Colleton esquires and John Warr, John Aissheford and Hugh Yeo, gents, of said premises: to hold to the use of Richard Coffyn and Wilmot (Richard gave this land in trust to the foregoing to avoid death duties) whom he afterwards married and their heirs, and the trustees were seized (they remained in possession of the land) until 27 Feb 27 Henry VIII (1535) when by an Act of Parliament (the Act returned the land to Richard) said Richard and Wilmot were seized (the Trust was ended by the Act of Parliament - a general Act ending all Trusts, called the Statute of Uses, and the land reverted to Richard and Wilmot). Richard Coffyn was seized of the rest of the manor of Alwington (that is, he came into possession of the rest of the manor) with the advowson (the right to nominate the Vicar) of the Church of St. Andrew of Alwington and of land in Alwington, Munckley, Abbotsham, Northam and Bedyford and of the Manor of Haggington and a tenement in Barnstaple (that is, he was given possession of the manor of Alwington and other properties). The premises in Abbotsham held of the late King and Queen (Philip and Mary) as of Manor of Abbotsham and tenement in Barnstaple of late King and Queen as of honour of Barnstaple by Knight Service (that is, being prepared to make men available for the King's service in exchange for land) and the other tenements of others than the King and Queen. And said Richard Coffyn died 24 Dec 2 and 3 P and M (1555) and John Coffyn was his son and heir apparent and was aged 19 years on 29 Dec 2 and 3 P and M (1555) (at the age of 19 John Coffyn was too young to give Knight Service, so the King and Queen, (Philip and Mary,) took his land - "wardship") and because said John Coffyn attained his full age on 29 Dec. 4 and 5 P and M (1557) and did fealty by commission (that is, gave his willingness to perform Knight Service, now being 21 years of age) to Giles Risedon, esq. and John Butler, esq. Sheriff now ordered to amove the Queen's hand (Elizabeth I) from the

I can make no comment on the statement on page 114 of "The History of Livermore" that the Indians there were Roccomeco Indians, except that the Abnaki were composed of many tribes, of which this may have been one.

It is not possible to be sure whether the canoes came into the family's possession directly to Naphtali while he was at Livermore, during the period 1799 onwards, before his son Charles Reuel left for Baltimore, or whether they were obtained by Naphtali's relatives or friends in Wiscasset and sent to him at Livermore.

As stated earlier the Abnaki were a confederacy of Algonguian Tribes centering on Maine and among them were the Malecite, Sokoki and Penobscot Indians. Abnaki was a name applied in general to all the Indians of the east. In an ancient map of 1660 they are located between the Kennebec river and Lake Champlain, to the north, occupying the headwaters of the Kennebec and Androscoggin rivers. This latter area would include Livermore. The Abnakis had three great villages on the headwaters of the Kennebec and Androscoggin rivers. (Vetromile: "The Abnaki and their history".) I confess to finding the definitions of the Abnaki territories, as shown in the above book, difficult to be sure about because they extended over so wide an area, rather variously described, and were a confederacy of so many tribes. The area described above would include Livermore, and as Penobscot Indians were Abnakis they were closely associated with Wiscasset: Penobscot Bay is about 40 miles from Wiscasset, the intermediate territory being presumably Penobscot land.

I think one can do no more than to realise that ours is an Abnaki canoe, dated perhaps around 1845 and acquired either at Livermore from tribes near the headwaters of the Androscoggin river (upon which river Livermore is situated) or at Wiscasset probably from Penobscot Indians.

The canoe I am keeping has been put in order and mended by Mr.R.Martin in the Conservation Department of the Ethnography Department of the British Museum, Burlington Gardens. I have given the smaller one to the Museum.

It is worth remembering that Miss Holman in her letter No. 9, p. 2, states that Pemaquid, Sheepscut and Damariscotta were very early settlements near the present Wiscasset and that this part was destroyed several times by Indians and that the Settlers always returned. It has already been stated that the Abnaki were a peaceful tribe, but they might quite possibly have been provoked. Vetromile in his "The Abnaki and their history" mentions that the Puritans massacred certain Indian tribes and it might have been attempted here, without success.

All letters, etc., on this subject are filed under America 7, Folder 2, Portfolio 2.

February 1977.

REFERENCES

NOTE. References are shown thus: Portfolio partition, contents and number, and subdivisions in the partition. If the details are not shown in the portfolio, their whereabouts will be stated in the portfolio.

The New England map, charts and photographs will be found in the portfolio and the daguerrotypes in their box.

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1 Coffin Devonshire, 3. Manuscript Notes etc:
a. The Devonshire Association, Parochial Histories, No. 5, 1935.
b. Episcopal Register, Exeter, 1395-1419.
c. Deeds in possession of Cary Trustees, Tor Abbey.

2 Coffin Devonshire, 3. Manuscript Notes etc.

3 Burkes Colonial Gentry Vol.1, p.63, Harrison and Sons, London, 1891. (Hereafter shown as Burke). Bookshelves.

4 Coffin Devonshire, 3. Manuscript Notes etc. Letter from Windsor Herald.

5 America, 7. The Life of Tristram Coffin, Allen Coffin. Booklets.

6 The Worthies of Devon, 1810. John Prince, Vicar of Berry Pomeroy, Devon, p.227. Bookshelves. West-Country Historical Studies, Finberg. pp. 101, 102.

7 The Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names, 2nd Edition, 1940, Eilert Ekwall, p.8. Bookshelves. And the English Place-Name Society (Mawer and Stenton) 1931, The Place-Names of Devon, Vol. VIII, part I, and Vol. IX, part II. Public Library, Hendon.

8 Coffin Devonshire, 3. Manuscript Notes, The Devonshire Association, Parochial Histories, No. 5, 1935. West-Country Historical Studies, Finberg, p183. Bookshelves.

9 Coffin Devonshire, 3. Manuscript Notes, Transactions of the Devonshire Association, XII, p. 184.

10 Coffin Devonshire, 3. Manuscript Notes, etc., Marriage Indices, Parish Register of Burials, Marriages and Baptisms.

11 Coffin Devonshire, 3. Manuscript Notes, etc. Pine Coffin of Portledge - name-change from Coffin to Pine-Coffin; and the Visitations of the County of Devon (Vivian), p.2 and p.4.

12 A Dictionary of British Surnames, P.H.Reavey; and English Surnames, C.W.Bardsley. Public Library, Hendon.

13 The Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names, 2nd Edition, 1940, Eilert Ekwall, p.110. Bookshelves.

14 Coffin Devonshire, 3. Mrs. Burleigh, Dorchester, Massachusetts; correspondence, Genealogy of Early Generations of the Coffin Family in New England, from the New England Historical and Genealogical Register for 1870. And Mrs. Chase, Wiscasset, Maine; personal notes and correspondence. Also, Public Record Office, London, Devon Record Office, Exeter and Exeter Library; letters stating that most Devon wills were destroyed by enemy action and that they have not got Tristram Coffin's will. Names above, hereafter shown as Burleigh and Chase.

Coffin America, 7. Correspondence, Benjamin W. Labaree, Williamstown College, Williamstown, Mass., U.S.A., letter March 15th 1973 and others. (Hereinafter shown as Labaree).

15 Burke, Vol.II, p.693, bookshelves, and Miss Holman, 2. Miss Winifred Lovering Holman, Genealogist, 39 Windsor Avenue, Watertown, Mass., U.S.A. (Hereafter shown as W.L.H. or Holman), Letter No. 5, January 24 1935, Coffin Notes, p.1; No.6, February 21 1935. Holman Chart attached to letter. No. 10 March 25 1935, p.2.

16 Coffin, Devonshire, 3. Burleigh, see reference 14., The Coffin Family, pp 33, 34.
16A Burke gives children, Nicholas, Anne, John, but no Joan, also Peter & Tristram
17 America, 7. Booklets. The Life of Tristram Coffin, p.18.

18 W.L.H., 2. ("Letter" now omitted before number.) No.10, March 25 1935, p.2.

19 Boscawen, 6. Correspondence: Rector of Tresillian Rectory, Truro, Cornwall; correspondence, 1934, 1972.

20 See reference 19.

21 Boscawen, 6. Visitation of the County of Cornwall, 1620, Harleian Society, Vol. VI, 1812 and Bridges: Collins Peerage of England, Vol. VI 1812; attached to Falmouth letter, September 30 1935.

22 America, 7. Booklets, New York Genealogical and Biographical Register, January 1886, p.2, Thomas Amory on Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin; and
The Coffin Family, edited by Louis Coffin. Bookshelves.

23 Burke, p.694. Bookshelves.

24 Boscawen, 6. Visitation of the County of Cornwall, 1620, Harleian Society, Vol.VI 1812, and Collins' Peerage of England Vol.IV, 1812, attached to Falmouth letter, September 30, 1935.

25 Boscawen, 6. Letter from Viscount Falmouth, September 3, 1973.

26 Butlas, 4. Correspondence, Rev. Dennis Maddocks. O.S. 6" map 1st Edition, 1867, Sheets Nos. 124 and 130. Manuscript 6" map, 1784/5/6. Centred on Butlas. See also letter from Portsmouth Polytechnic with maps. All maps are filed under 12.

26A. Butlas, 4. "Linhay" - Coffin's Ground map, Manor of Vealeholme.

27 Butlas, 4. Tracing (sent by Rev. Maddocks) dated 1815 of Coffins Ground fields. In envelope of O.S. 6" map 1869, with maps filed under 12. Photostat: Coffin's Ground etc. Parochial History of Brixton. Richard Lane, 1815.

28 Butlas, 4. Butlas; Open Fields: 1784, 6" map. (Butlass.)

29 Butlas, 4. Butlas early naming and 6" manuscript map 1784/6 filed under 12. Devonshire Studies, Hoskins, p304.

30 Portledge Documents, 5. Col. Pine-Coffin's letter of October 4 1974 and Portledge Documents DD 39125 and DD 39029. See below, details of DD 39125.

A copy of the Writ of oustrelemayne here follows, a precis and with added notes, to enable the text to be clearer.

Portledge document DD 39125

Writ of "oustrelemayne"

Which means: "A livery of land out of the King's hand. When it appeared that the King had no title to the land he had seized a chancery judgment was given that the King's hand be moved." Here follows the precis Writ:

Writ to Sherriff dated 17 Feb 3 Eliz. (1561) reciting an an inquisition taken before John Evelegh, esq., late escheator in Co. Devon by mandate of Philip and Mary after the death of Richard Coffyn of Portlynche (1555). It appeared among other things that Richard Coffyn was seized of (in possession of) 10 messuages (house and grounds), 11 gardens, 500 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture and 100 acres of furze and heath in Holbeton, Plympton and Kingiston and also of 15 messuages, 18 gardens, 500 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture and 100 acres of furze and heath in Alvington, parcel of his manor of Alvington now or

30 (contd.)
land and tenements which Richard held at his death. (This is the performance by the Queen of the action of oustrelemayne, by deputies). Inrolled before auditor general of Court of Ward and Liveries 26 Feb. 3 Eliz (1561).

William Tookem auditor.

The charter dated 1529 in the Writ would have been drafted about one year after Richard's marriage, making Richard and Wilmot's marriage 1527/28. The relevant charter is not in the Public Record Office; I have searched. When 21, John returned the land. (DD 39029)

Thus, we see that the land brought from South Devon to Portledge in the north by Wilmot Chidley (Chudleigh) in 1527/28 remained there until John Coffyn returned it to South Devon in 1578 (Portledge Document DD 39029). In the land so returned was Coffyn's land in Plympton Morris thus shown as farmed by the Coffins in 1527/28 when they lived at Butlas (when Richard and Wilmot were married). It may have been bought from Richard Butler (see Statement, p.5, para 4).

Portledge document DD 39029 needs no further comment. The photostat copies of the original documents and their precis will be found in filing portfolio No. 2. I saw the original documents in Exeter.

The question as to what parish Butlas and Coffin's Ground were in is relevant here. Butlas and Coffin's Ground are shown to be in the parish of Brixton in the 6" O.S. maps of 1970 and 1869 (1st Edition) and possibly in 1613, as Burke's Colonial Gentry Vol. II gives Nicholas Coffin at that date as of Butler's Brixton (implying Brixton parish). However Portledge Document DD 39029 dated 1578 definitely gives Coffyns land as being in the parish of Plympton Morris. Parish boundaries are known sometimes to have been altered and the boundary here must have been changed between 1578 and 1613 (Burke) or 1869 (6" O.S. map). I have looked through all the available maps of that period in the British Museum map room and no map that I have seen gives parish boundaries earlier than the 6" O.S. of 1869. All maps preceding this date give the boundaries of the hundreds, Butlas and Coffin's Ground invariably being shown in the hundred of Plympton.

No precise date for the alteration of the parish boundary can

30 (contd.)

therefore be given, except that it was changed some time between 1578 (Portledge document No. 39039) and 1869 (6" O.S. map of that date) or 1613 if one assumes the Brixton of Burke to refer to the parish. (Burke, Vol I, in referring to the lineage of Coffin of Barrington, gives Nicholas Coffin as of Butler's parish, which can obviously be ignored.)

31 Burke Vol II, p.693. Bookshelves; and Chart, Sheet 1.

32 W.L.H., 2. No.2 February 21 1935, Holman chart attached to letter.

33 Burke, Vol II, p.694, bookshelves.

34 Burke, Vol II, p.694, bookshelves; and W.L.H., 2, No.6, February 21 1935, Holman Chart attached to letter; Coffin Devonshire, 3.

35 As Ref. 34. Ref 37A. West-Country Historical Studies, Finberg,

36 As Ref. 34. p 196: "Popish lords and bishops." ? reason. and History of England, Trevelyan, p 1410.

37 W.L.H., 2, No.6 February 21 1935; Holman Chart, attached to letter. The Rev. Dennis Maddocks has a pew plan showing where Tristram and Dionis sat in St. Mary's Church, Brixton. He informs me that his copy came from the States, that he does not know the source but assumes that it must have come from Brixton at some stage. 37A: See above.

38 America, 7. Booklets. The Life of Tristram Coffin, p.19.

39 Grandma's Notes, 1, p.2 (hereafter shown as Grandma).

40 Burke, Vol. II, p.694. Bookshelves.

41 America, 7. Booklets, The Life of Tristram Coffin, p.33.

42 Burke, Vol. II, p.694. Bookshelves.

43 America, 7. Cummings - Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, letter dated July 7 1972; and Labaree, Dr. Garrett, Cummings. Also, see booklets, 7. Old-Time New England.

44 America, 7. Booklets; Old-Time New England Vol. XX July 1929.

45 Burke, Vol. II, p.694. Bookshelves.

46 Burke, Vol.II, p.694. Bookshelves; and W.L.H. 2, No.11, March 27 1935, Woodman Notes, p. A.

47 W.L.H., 2. No.6 February 21 1935, Holman Chart attached to letter.

48 Burke, Vol. II, p.694. Bookshelves.

49 Burke, as Ref. 48.

50 W.L.H., 2. No.11 March 27 1935, Woodman Notes, pp. A and B.

51 W.L.H., 2. No.11 March 27 1935, Woodman Notes, p. A; and Essex County Deeds, p.1; and Essex County Probate, 30597 (on p. A of Notes on Jonathan Woodman); and Essex County, Coffin Deeds, p.1.

52 Burke, Vol. II, p.694.

53 W.L.H., 2. No. 6 February 21 1935, Benjamin Coffin Notes, p. I, County Probate and Deeds; also The Coffin Family, p. 138, Bookshelves.

54 Grandma, 1. Declaration of Harold Lewis Coffin and exhibits referred to containing Exhibits 1, 2, 3, also loose folded sheet tucked into Declaration. These contain my grandmother's Notes, sworn to by my father on April 17 1935. (Hereafter shown as Grandma or Grandma's Notes). See also Ref. 100.

55 Documents, 11. Benjamin Coffin's will, dated March 13 1784. (Photostat copy made March 27 1935).

56 W.L.H., 2. No.8, March 11 1935, p.4.

57 W.L.H., 2. No. 5 January 24 1935, Benjamin Coffin, p. II.

58 W.L.H., 2. No. 5 January 24 1935, Benjamin Coffin, p. III; and No. 11 March 27 1935, p. 1, para. 3, Essex County, Mass. Deeds.

59 W.L.H., 2. No. 8 March 11 1935, p. 4; Note, near bottom of page.

60 Documents, 11. Benjamin Coffin's will.

61 W.L.H., 2. No. 8 March 11 1935, p. 4.

62 W.L.H., 2. No.11 March 27 1935. Services in the French (or Colonial) Wars, page C. (Woodman Notes).

63 W.L.H., 2. No.11 March 27 1935. Essex County Deeds, p.3.

64 W.L.H., 2. No.8, March 11 1935, p.4.

65 Burke, Vol. II, p. 694; and W.L.H., No. 6, February 21 1935, Benjamin Coffin Notes, p. 1.

66 W.L.H., 2. No.6 February 21 1935, p.1, attached to p.1 of letter; and No.8 March 11 1935, p.4, New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. 24, p.312.

67 W.L.H., 2. No. 5 January 24 1935. Coffin Notes, p.1, Bangor Historical Magazine, Vol. 9; and No. 5, January 24 1935, Benjamin Coffin, p. III.

68 W.L.H., 2. No. 11 March 27 1935, page C. Massachusetts Archives; W.L.H., 5. January 24 1935. Coffin Notes, pp. 3, 4; Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution.

69 W.L.H., 2. No. 5, January 24 1935, Coffin Notes, p. 1, Bangor Historical Magazine, Vol. 9; Benjamin Coffin Notes, pp. 1, II, III, IV, land and probate records of Essex County on file at Salem, Mass.

70 W.L.H., 2. No. 5 January 24 1935, Coffin Notes, p.3.

71 W.L.H., 2. No. 5 January 24 1935, Benjamin Coffin Notes, pp. II, III, Exeter Probate Records.

72 W.L.H., 2. No. 8, March 11 1935, Kincaid Notes, pp. 1, 2, History of Durham, New Hampshire, 1913.

73 W.L.H., 2. No. 8 March 11 1935, Kincaid Notes, pp. 1, 2. History of Durham, New Hampshire, 1913.

74 W.L.H., 2. No. 8 March 11 1935, Kincaid Notes, p. 1, History of Durham, New Hampshire.

75 W.L.H., 2. No. 9 March 13 1935, p. 2, Bangor Historical Magazine.

76 W.L.H., 2. No. 8 March 11 1935, Kincaid Notes, p. 1, History of Durham, New Hampshire.

77 W.L.H., 2. No. 11 March 27 1935. Quit Claim b.

78 W.L.H., 2. No. 9 March 13 1935, p. 2. York County Deeds.

79 W.L.H., 2. No. 8 March 11, 1935, p.2. Church Records of Durham (Oyster River) kept by the Rev. Hugh Adams, New England Historical and Genealogical Society.

80 W.L.H., 2. No. 5 January 24 1935, Benjamin Coffin, p. III and P.S. to Part I of this letter.

81 W.L.H., 2. No.5 January 24, 1935, Benjamin Coffin, p. IV.

82 W.L.H., 2. No. 5 January 24, 1935, Benjamin Coffin, p.IV, and as regards change of name from Pownalborough to Wiscasset, Benjamin Coffin, p.1.

83 W.L.H., 2. No. 8 March 11 1935, p.4.

84 W.L.H., 2. No. 11 March 27 1935, Quit Claim C, March 11 1811.

85 W.L.H., 2. No.5 January 24 1935, Benjamin Coffin, pp. I, II, III, IV, and Coffin Notes, pp. 1-9; and No. 6, February 21 1935, letter p.1, Benjamin Coffin Notes, pp.1, 2; and No.8 March 11 1935, letter pp. 1-4.

86 W.L.H., 2. Births, Marriages and Deaths, 10. Record of Birth of Charles Reuel Coffin.

87 W.L.H., 2. No.5, January 24 1935, Benjamin Coffin, pp. III and IV.

88 W.L.H., 2. No.5, January 24 1935, Benjamin Coffin, pp. III, IV.

89 W.L.H., 2. No.5, January 24 1935, pp. III, IV.

90 Grandma, 1. The whole record.

91 W.L.H., 2. No.10 March 25 1935, p.1.

92 W.L.H., 2. No. 10 March 25 1935, p. 1; and America, 7. Labaree, letter March 15, 1973.

93 W.L.H., 2. No.8 March 11 1935, Kincaid Notes, p.1, para.6, and p.1 (notes at bottom of page).

94 W.L.H., 2. No.5 January 24 1935; Benjamin Coffin, p. III (at the bottom of the page).

95 W.L.H., 2. No.5 January 24 1935, Coffin Notes, p.1.

96 Grandma, 1, pp. 4, 5, 6; and The Coffin Family, edited by Louis Coffin, p. 141. Bookshelves.

97 W.L.H., 2. No.5 January 24 1935, Benjamin Coffin, pp. I, II, III, and Coffin Notes, pp.1, 2; and Grandma, p.10.

98 W.L.H., 2. January 24 1935, Benjamin Coffin, p. III.

99 W.L.H., 2. No. 5 January 24 1935, Benjamin Coffin Notes, p. IV; and Mrs. Burleigh of Dorchester, Mass., as quoted by W.L.H. in her letter, No. 5, p. 2.

100 Grandma, 1. Variously throughout her Notes. (Grandma, 1 is composed of HLC 1, pages 1-6 and HLC 2 and HLC 3, pages 1-26. If only HLC 1 is being referred to, the reference will be shown as "Grandma 1, HLC 1"; but if HLC 2 and 3 are being referred to, the reference will be shown only as "Grandma, 1" and the page. An examination of my father's Declaration will make this clear.)

101 Grandma, 1. p.25.

102 Grandma, 1. HLC 1, p.2.

103 W.L.H., 2. No. 5 January 24 1935, Benjamin Coffin, p. IV and Coffin Notes, p.2: "18 October 1801, Samuel Munsey and Mrs. Fancy (Nancy) Wyman," and Grandma, 1, p.10.

104 W.L.H., 2. No.11 March 27 1935; attached to the letter are copies of Quit Claims a, b, c. Lincoln County Register of Deeds.

105 W.L.H., 2. No.11 March 27 1935, p.1 and Quit Claim.

106 W.L.H., 2. No. 11 March 27 1935, Quit Claim b; and Grandma pp.10 and 12.

107 W.L.H., 2. No. 5 January 24 1935, Coffin Notes, p.1; and No.11, March 27 1935, Quit Claim C.

108 As reference 107, above.

109 W.L.H., 2. No.8 March 11 1935 and No.11 March 27 1935, Quit Claims c and d.

110 W.L.H., 2. No.11 March 27, p.1 and Quit Claim b, attached.

111 W.L.H., 2. No.8 March 11 1935, p.3 (at bottom), and No.9 March 13 1935, form attached to letter.

112 Grandma, 1, pp.4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; and W.L.H., 2, No. 5 January 24 1935, Benjamin Coffin pp. III and IV.

113 Grandma, 1, pp. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

114 The correct Biblical spelling is Naphtali, as shown in Genesis Chap.49, verse 21: "Naphtali is a hind let loose: He giveth goodly words" - that is, that he should be as free as the wild deer on the uplands. This is part of Jacob's dying blessing to his twelve sons, the twelve tribes of Israel. Jacob was known in his later life as Israel.

115 W.L.H., 2. No.5 January 24 1935, Benjamin Coffin, pp. III and IV; and Grandma, p.9.

116 History of Livermore (author not given), Bailey and Sons, Portland, 1874, p.40. Bookshelves.

117 History of Livermore, p.35. Bookshelves.

118 History of Livermore, p.111. Bookshelves; and Grandma, 1, p.12.

119 History of Livermore, pp.8 and 20. Bookshelves.

120 History of Livermore, pp.13, 14. Bookshelves, and W.L.H., 2. No. 5 January 24 1935, Coffin Notes, p.5.

121 History of Livermore, pp.43, 50, 55. Bookshelves.

122 History of Livermore, pp.64 - 75. Bookshelves.

123 History of Livermore, p.70. Bookshelves.

124 Grandma 1, p.12.

125 History of Livermore, p.114. Bookshelves.

126 Births, Marriages, Deaths, 10. C.R. Coffin's Record of Birth.

127 W.L.H., 2. No.5 January 24 1935, Coffin Notes, p.2; and Grandma, 1, p.9.

128 Grandma, 1. p.9; and History of Livermore, p.40. Bookshelves.

129 W.L.H., 2. No.8 March 11 1935, p.3; and No.9 March 13 1935, p.2.

130 W.L.H., 2. No.5 January 24 1935, Coffin Notes, p.1.

131 Grandma, 1. pp. 9, 11.

132 History of Livermore, p.111. Bookshelves.

133 W.L.H., 2. No.10 March 25 1935, p.1.

134 W.L.H., 2. No. 5 January 24 1935, Benjamin Coffin, p. IV; and various Notes, 8, containing Naphtali family chart; and History of Livermore. Bookshelves.

135 Grandma, 1, p.9; and W.L.H., 2. No.5 January 24 1935; Benjamin Coffin, p. IV.

136 Grandma, 1. pp.9 and 22; Various Notes, 8, Naphtali's Chart. The source of the name Reuel: It is found in Exodus, Chap. 2, verse 18. It is the name of the Sheikh Reuel, whose seven daughters Moses helped when shepherds had driven them away from the troughs from which they were going to water their sheep. Moses was in the desert of Sinai when he had had to flee from Egypt.

137 Grandma, 1. pp. 22 and 25; and C. R. Coffin and S. P. Munsey's Record of Marriage. Certificates of Birth, Marriages, Deaths, 10.

138 Grandma, 1. H.L.C. 1, pp. 1-6.

139 Various Notes, 8. Photographs of 45 Chestnut Street, Portland, Maine (owned by Stephen Coffin Munsey).

140 Documents, 11. Envelope "Stephen Coffin Munsey, copy of will, inventory, etc."

141 Grandma, 1. p.22; and loose folded sheet in Grandma's Notes.

142 Grandma, 1. p.22.

143 Grandma, 1. p.24.

144 Grandma, 1. p. 2. My father had no birth certificate and his birth was evidently never registered. It is not to be found in the Register Office, London; also see letter from Register Office, Manchester, dated March 5 1975 in Certificates of Birth, 10. In the form from Cornell University attached to their letter of August 15 1936 he is shown as having been born in Manchester — under Various Notes, 8.

145 Cornell form as shown in Ref. 144.

146 Grandma, 1. p.24.

147 Uncle Walter's Diary, August 26 1866. Bookshelves.

148 Documents, 11. Details of "William Woodbury".

149 My father's Diary, No.1, January 1, 1867. Bookshelves.

150 Grandma, 1. p.24.

151 My father's Diary, No.1, October 2, 1868. Bookshelves.

152 My father's Diary, No.2, March 6, 1871. Bookshelves.

153 My father's Diary, No.2, June 29 1874. Bookshelves.

154 My father's Diary, No. 3, June 15 1874; the first mention of my mother, Miss Allen. Bookshelves.

155 My father's Diary, No. 3. My mother mentioned again, June 19, 1874. Bookshelves.

156 My father's Diary, No.4. September 29 1875. Bookshelves.

157 My father's Diary, No.4. May 10 1876. Bookshelves.

158 My father's Diary, No.4. September 1876. Bookshelves.

159 My father's Diary, No.5. July 9 1877. Bookshelves.

160 Certificates of Marriage, 10. My father and mother's Marriage Certificate. And certified copy of my grandfather (Augustus Allen) and my grandmother's entry in the Wedding Register of Thrapston church (received from the Rector of St. James Church, Thrapston, July 1st 1975). Certificates of Birth, 10; my mother's birth certificate. Various Notes, 8. Form regarding my father, probably from Cornell University.

161 Documents, 11. Census form of Allen Family, 1851.

162 Certificates of Birth, 10. Birth Certificate of Stephen Coffin.

163 Certificates of Death, 10. Death Certificate of my grandmother.

164 Certificates of Marriage, 10. Marriage Certificate of Tobes' father and mother. Notes about Mum between the years 1896 and 1916. and "Mum".

165 Certificates of Marriage, 10. Marriage Certificate of Tobes' paternal grandparents, Charles Murray and Maria Stalman. See Frank Stuart Murray's Bookplate

"These books are inscribed in remembrance of my Father and Mother, Charles Stuart Murray, b. Aug 1 1820, d. Jan 11 1899, Maria his wife, born Aug 20 1814, and still living happily among her children this Christmas of 1909. Both of enduring fortitude and cheerfulness in adversity, constant in kindness and charity, and strong and able in mind and body through long and honourable lives."

166 See Frank Stuart Murray's Bookplate, given under reference 165.

167 Certificates of Marriage, 10. Certificate of marriage of Charles Murray and Maria Stalman (Tobes' paternal grandfather and grandmother).

168 Certificates of Birth, 10. Certificate of Birth of Lucy Maria Stone (Mum's mother).

169 Certificates of Birth, 10. Certificate of Birth and certificate of registry of birth of Tobes, Iris Stuart Coffin.

170 Certificates of Births and Deaths, 10. Certificates of Birth and of Death of Francis Henry Murray (Frank Stuart Murray - Tobes' father).

171 Certificates of Birth, 10. Certificate of Birth of Lucy Maria Stone (Tobes' mother).

171A Certificates of Marriage, 10. Certificate of marriage of Francis Henry Murray and Lucy Maria Stone (Tobes' parents).

172 Certificates of Death, 10. Certificate of death of Lucy Maria Murray, Tobes' mother.

172A Certificates of Marriage, 10. Certificate of Marriage of Tobes and Stephen Coffin. 172B See below.

173 Certificates of Death, 10. Certificate of Death of my mother, Alice Louise Coffin.

172B Malappuram, 10. Details of return until demobilisation.

174 Certificates of Death, 10. Certificate of Death of my father, Harold Lewis Coffin.

175 Information from Maidee Pollock and Olive Coleman, Sibyl Coffin's mother and aunt. See Various Notes 8. Collateral lines (Portfolio 2.)

176 History of England, Trevelyan. A, p486. B, p494. C, p536. D, p540. E, p581-2.

Notes on the book "The Coffin Family": Details given seem to have been in response to enquiry to Coffin families in America and accuracy cannot be guaranteed. Our family is not shown, because no request reached me.

I cannot vouch for the accuracy of statements on pp. 81-83. Some are definitely inaccurate.

Stephen Coffin.

Note from p. 5.

When originally recording on p.5 the numbers relevant to Linhay, Lower Coffin's Field and Upper Coffin's Field I had not noticed (see Butlers, folder 4, Portfolio 1) the faint initials A.R.P. at the top of the numbers relating to Whiddon's Field (bottom left corner of sheet). These refer to Acres, Rods and Perches, and the same headings relate to the list of Coffins Ground fields on the right. I originally mis-read and mis-copied the number for Lower Coffin's Field (it is unclear and should be 8 not 0.) The numbers add up to 38 Perches; and as the total of 4 Rods equals 1 Acre this, when carried forward, produces a total of 15 Acres. The x on the left of "Linhay" relates to the explanatory x on the right. (see p.5.)

The remarks about Open Fields need a little amplifying. "Open Field" cultivation was the medieval method of laying out fields in narrow strips, the strips being worked by different cultivators, the same men having their strips in

P.T.O.

widely separated places.[x] "Enclosure" was the replacement of the strip system by large approximately rectangular fields, and this took place over several centuries, commencing gradually in medieval times when sheep grazing began to supercede ploughing. It occurred, mostly, much later, culminating in Parliamentary Enclosure (with a few exceptions.) Reference to the manuscript six inch map (Maps, folder 12, Portfolio 3) – Plymouth Dockhouse, 1784, 5, 6 – will show this map, when compared with the 1st Edition (1869) six inch Ordnance Survey maps, to be very accurate. The earlier map shows the fields around Butlas to be Open Field (Strips), but Coffin's Ground to be enclosed, as is most of the surrounding countryside. It would seem, therefore, that the fields between Butlas and Coffin's Ground were farmed communally in strips (Coffins presumably participating) and the Coffins farming Coffin's Ground as well.

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x Finberg. Hoskins and Finberg, Devonshire Studies, p265.